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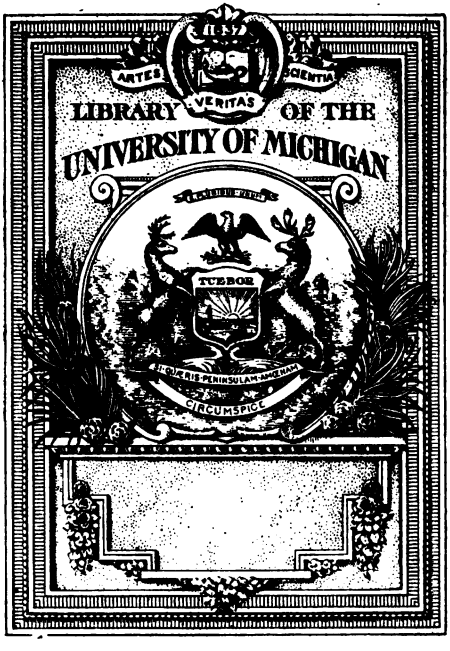

THE GIFT OF
Dartmouth College

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THE CHARTER & HISTORICAL SKETCH OF DARTMOUTH COLLEGE

THE CHARTER

AND

HISTORICAL SKETCH

OF

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

[*A reprint of the first section of the General Catalogue*]

HANOVER, N. H.
PRINTED FOR THE COLLEGE
1900

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CHARTER

THE CHARTER OF DARTMOUTH COLLEGE

GEORGE THE THIRD by the grace of GOD of Great Britain France and Ireland KING Defender of the Faith, and so forth. —

To all to whom these Presents shall come.

GREETING.

WHEREAS it hath been represented to our Trusty and well beloved JOHN WENTWORTH Esquire Governor and Commander in Chief in and over our Province of NEW HAMPSHIRE in New England in AMERICA, that the Reverend ELEAZER WHEELOCK of Lebanon in the Colony of Connecticut in New England aforesaid, now Doctor in Divinity, did on or about the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Fifty four, at his own expence, on his own Estate and Plantation set on foot an INDIAN Charity School and for several years through the assistance of well-disposed Persons in America, cloathed, maintained and educated a number of the Children of the Indian Natives, with a view to their carrying the Gospel in their own Language and spreading the knowledge of the great Redeemer among their Savage Tribes, and hath actually employ'd a number of them as Missionaries and Schoolmasters in the Wilderness for that purpose: and by the blessing of GOD upon the endeavours of said Wheelock the design became reputable amoung the Indians insomuch that a larger number desired the Education of their Children in said School; and were also disposed to receive Missionaries and Schoolmasters in the Wilderness more than could be supported by the charitable Contributions in these American Colonies. — WHEREUPON the said Eleazer Wheelock thought it expedient that endeavours should be used to raise Contributions from well disposed Persons in England for the carrying on and extending said undertaking, And for that purpose said Eleazer Wheelock requested the Reverend Nathaniel

Whitaker now Doctor in Divinity to go over to England for that purpose, and sent over with him the Reverend Samson Occom an Indian Minister who had been educated by the said Wheelock, And to enable the said Whitaker to the more successful performance of said Work on which he was sent, said Wheelock gave him a full Power of Attorney by which said Whitaker solicited those worthy & generous Contributors to the Charity viz^{t}. The Right Honorable WILLIAM Earl of DARTMOUTH, The Honorable SIR SIDNEY STAFFORD SMYTHE Knight, one of the Barons of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer, JOHN THORNTON of Clapham in the County of Surrey Esquire, SAMUEL ROFFEY of Lincoln's Inn fields in the County of Middlesex Esquire, CHARLES HARDY of the parish of Saint Mary-le-bonne in said County Esquire, DANIEL WEST of Christ's church Spitalfields in the County aforesaid Esquire, SAMUEL SAVAGE of the same place Gentleman, JOSIAH ROBERTS of the parish of Saint Edmund the King Lombard Street, London Gentleman, and ROBERT KEEN of the parish of Saint Botolph Aldgate London, Gentleman, to receive the several Sums of Money which should be contributed, and to be Trustees for the Contributors to such Charity, which they chearfully agreed to. Whereupon the said Whitaker did by virtue of said Power of Attorney constitute and appoint the said Earl of Dartmouth Sir Sydney Stafford Smythe, John Thornton, Samuel Roffey, Charles Hardy & Daniel West Esquires, and Samuel Savage, Josiah Roberts and Robert Keen Gentlemen to be Trustees of the Money which had then been contributed, and which should by his means be contributed for said Purpose; which Trust they have accepted as by their engrossed Declaration of the same under their Hands and Seals well executed fully appears, and the same has also been ratified by a deed of Trust well executed by the said Wheelock; — And the said Wheelock further represents that he has by power of Attorney for many weighty reasons, given full Power to the said Trustees to fix upon and determine the place for said School most subservient to the great end in view, and to enable them understandingly to give the preference, the said Wheelock has laid before the said Trustees the several Offers which have been generously made in the several Governments in America to encourage and invite the settlement of said School among them for their own private emolument, and the increase of Learning in their respective places as well as for the furtherance of the general design in view. And whereas a large number of the Proprietors of Lands in the western part of this our Province of New Hampshire, animated & excited thereto by the generous example of his Excellency

their Governor, and by the liberal Contributions of many Noblemen and Gentlemen in England; and especially by the consideration that such a situation would be as convenient as any for carrying on the great design among the Indians; and also considering that without the least impediment to the said design the same School may be enlarged & improved to promote Learning among the English, & be a means to supply a great number of Churches & Congregations which are likely soon to be formed in that new Country with a learned & orthodox ministry; they the said Proprietors have promised large Tracts of Land for the uses aforesaid, provided the School shall be settled in the western part of our said Province. And they the said Right Honorable, Honorable and worthy Trustees before mentioned having maturely consider'd the reasons & arguments in favour of the several Places proposed, have given the preference to the western part of our said Province lying on Connecticut River, as a situation most convenient for said School; And the said Wheelock has further represented a necessity of a legal Incorporation in order to the safety and well being of said Seminary, and its being capable of the tenure & disposal of Lands & bequests for the use of the same. And the said Wheelock has also represented that for many weighty reasons it will be expedient at least in the infancy of said Institution or 'till it can be accommodated in that new Country and he & his Friends be able to remove and settle by and round about it, that the Gentlemen whom he has already nominated in his last Will (which he has transmitted to the aforesaid Gentlemen of the Trust in England) to be Trustees in America should be of the Corporation now proposed & also as there are already large Collections for said School in the hands of the aforesaid Gentlemen of the Trust in England and all reason to believe from their singular wisdom, piety and zeal to promote the Redeemers cause (which has already procured for them the utmost confidence of the Kingdom) we may expect they will appoint Successors in time to come who will be men of the same Spirit whereby great good may & will accrue many ways to the institution & much be done by their example and influence to encourage and facilitate the whole design in view; for which reason said Wheelock desires that the Trustees aforesaid may be vested with all that power therein which can consist with their distance from the same KNOW YE THEREFORE, that We considering the Premises and being willing to encourage the laudable & charitable design of spreading Christian Knowledge among the Savages of our American Wilderness and also that the best means of Education be established in our Province of

New Hampshire for the benefit of said Province, DO of our special grace certain knowledge and mere motion by and with the advice of our Council for said Province by these Presents Will, ordain, grant & constitute that there be a College erected in our said Province of New Hampshire by the name of DARTMOUTH COLLEGE for the education & instruction of Youth of the Indian Tribes in this Land in reading, writing & all parts of Learning which shall appear necessary and expedient for civilizing & christianizing Children of Pagans as well as in all liberal Arts and Sciences; and also of English Youth and any others, and the Trustees of said College may and shall be one body corporate and politick in deed action & name, and shall be called, named & distinguish'd by the Name of the TRUSTEES of DARTMOUTH COLLEGE And further we have willed given granted constituted and ordained and by this our present Charter of our special grace certain knowledge & mere motion with the advice aforesaid DO for us our heirs and successors forever will give grant constitute & ordain that there shall be in the said DARTMOUTH COLLEGE from henceforth and forever a body politick consisting of Trustees of said Dartmouth College And for the more full & perfect erection of said Corporation & body politick consisting of Trustees of Dartmouth College We of our special grace certain knowledge & mere motion Do by these Presents for us our Heirs & Successors make ordain constitute and appoint our trusty and well beloved JOHN WENTWORTH, Esquire Governor of our said Province and the GOVERNOR of our said Province of New Hampshire for the time being and our Trusty and well beloved THEODORE ATKINSON Esquire now President of our Council of our said Province GEORGE JAFFREY & DANIEL PIERCE Esquires both of our said Council and PETER GILMAN Esquire now Speaker of our House of Representatives in said Province & WILLIAM PITKIN, Esquire one of the Assistants of our Colony of Connecticut & our said trusty and well beloved ELEAZER WHEELOCK of Lebanon Doctor in Divinity, BENJAMIN POMROY of Hebron JAMES LOCKWOOD of Weathersfield TIMOTHY PITKIN & JOHN SMALLEY of Farmington & WILLIAM PATTEN of Hartford all of our said Colony of Connecticut Ministers of the Gospel. (the whole number of said Trustees consisting and hereafter forever to consist of TWELVE & no more) to be Trustees of said Dartmouth College in this our Province of New Hampshire And we do further of our special grace certain knowledge and mere motion for us our Heirs and Successors will give grant and appoint that the said Trustees & their Successors shall forever hereafter be in deed act & name, a body corporate & politick & that

they the said body corporate & politick shall be known & distinguished in all deeds grants bargains sales writings evidences or otherwise howsoever, & in all Courts forever hereafter plead and be impleaded by the Name of the Trustees of Dartmouth College and that the said Corporation by the name aforesaid shall be able and in law capable for the use of said Dartmouth College to have get acquire purchase receive hold possess and enjoy tenements hereditaments jurisdictions and franchizes for themselves and their Successors in fee simple or otherwise howsoever & to purchase receive or build any House or Houses or any other buildings as they shall think needful & convenient for the use of said Dartmouth College and in such Town in the western part of our said Province of New Hampshire as shall by said Trustees or the major part of them be agreed on their said agreement to be evidenced by an instrument in writing under their hands ascertaining the same And also to receive and dispose of any Lands goods chattels and other things of what nature soever for the use aforesaid And also to have accept and receive any rents profits annuities gifts legacies donations or bequests of any kind whatsoever for the use aforesaid so nevertheless that the yearly value of the Premises do not exceed the Sum of six thousand pounds Sterling[1] and therewith or otherwise to support and pay as the said Trustees or the major part of such of them as are regularly convened for that purpose shall agree the President Tutors and other Officers & Ministers of said Dartmouth College & also to pay all such Missionaries and Schoolmasters as shall be authorized appointed & employed by them for civilizing & christianizing & instructing the Indian Natives of this Land their several allowances & also their respective annual Salaries or allowances & all such necessary & contingent charges as from time to time shall arise & accrue relating to the said Dartmouth College And also to bargain sell let or assign Lands tenements or hereditaments goods, or chattels & all other things whatsoever by the name aforesaid in as full and ample a manner to all intents and purposes as a natural person or other body politick or corporate is able to do by the laws of our realm of Great Britain or of said province of New Hampshire And further of our special grace certain knowledge & mere motion to the intent that our said Corporation & body politick may answer the end of their erection & Constitution, & may have perpetual succession & continuance forever We do for us our heirs and Successors will give & grant unto the Trustees of Dartmouth College & to their Successors forever that there shall be once a year & every

[1] Subsequently amended so as to remove all limitations.

year a meeting of said Trustees held at said Dartmouth College at such time as by said Trustees or the major part of them at any legal meeting of said Trustees shall be agreed on the first meeting to be called by the said Eleazer Wheelock as soon as conveniently may be within one year next after the enrollment of these our Letters Patent at such time & place as he shall judge proper And the said Trustees or the major part of any seven or more of them shall then determine on the time for holding the annual Meeting aforesaid which may be alter'd as they shall hereafter find most convenient And we further order and direct that the said Eleazer Wheelock shall notify the time for holding said first meeting to be called as aforesaid by sending a letter to each of said Trustees & causing an advertizement thereof to be printed in the New Hampshire Gazette & in some publick News Paper printed in the Colony of Connecticut But in case of the Death or incapacity of the said Wheelock then such meeting to be notified in manner aforesaid by the Governor or Commander in Chief of our said Province for the time being And we do also for us our Heirs & successors hereby will give and grant unto the said Trustees of Dartmouth College aforesaid & to their Successors forever that when any seven or more of the said Trustees or their Successors are convened & met together for the service of said Dartmouth College at any time or times such seven or more shall be capable to act as fully & amply to all intents & purposes as if all the Trustees of said College were personally present — & all affairs & actions whatsoever under the care of the said Trustees shall be determined by the majority or greater number of those seven or more Trustees so convened & met together And we do further will ordain & direct that the President Trustees, Professors & Tutors & all such Officers as shall be appointed for the publick instruction & government of said College shall before they undertake the execution of their Offices or Trusts or within one year after take the Oaths & subscribe the declaration provided by an act of Parliament made in the first year of King George the first entitled "An act for the further security of his Majesty's Person & government & the succession of the Crown in the heirs of the late princess Sophia being Protestants, & for the extinguishing the hopes of the pretended Prince of Wales & his open & secret Abettors," that is to say the President before the Governor of our said Province for the time being or by one by him impowered to that service or by the President of our said Council & the Trustees Professors Tutors & other Officers before the President of said College for the time being who is hereby impower'd to administer the same

an entry of all which shall be made in the Records of said College And we do for us our heirs & Successors hereby will give & grant full Power & Authority to the President hereafter by us named & to his Successors or in case of his failure to any three or more of the said Trustees to appoint other occasional meetings from time to time of the said seven Trustees or any greater number of them to transact any matter or thing necessary to be done before the next annual meeting and to order notice to the said seven or any greater number of them of the times & places of meeting for the service aforesaid by a letter under his or their hands of the same one month[1] before said meeting Provided always that no standing Rule or order be made or altered for the regulation of said College nor any President or Professor be chosen or displaced nor any other matter or thing transacted or done which shall continue in force after the then next annual meeting of said Trustees as aforesaid And further we do by these Presents for us our Heirs and Successors, create make constitute nominate & appoint our Trusty and well beloved ELEAZER WHEELOCK Doctor in Divinity the FOUNDER of said College to be PRESIDENT of said DARTMOUTH COLLEGE and to have the immediate care of Education & government of such Students as shall be admitted into said DARTMOUTH COLLEGE for instruction & education and do will give & grant to him in said Office full power authority & right to nominate appoint constitute & ordain by his last will such suitable & meet person or Persons as he shall chuse to succeed him in the Presidency of said Dartmouth College & the person so appointed by his last Will to continue in office vested with all the powers priviledges Jurisdiction & authority of a President of said Dartmouth College that is to say so long and untill such appointment by said last Will shall be disapproved by the Trustees of said Dartmouth College And we do also for us our heirs and Successors will give & grant to the said Trustees of said Dartmouth College & to their Successors forever or any seven or more of them convened as aforesaid that in the case of the ceasing or failure of a President by any means whatsoever that the said Trustees do elect nominate & appoint SUCH qualified person as they or the major part of any seven or more of them convened for that purpose as above directed shall think fit to be PRESIDENT of said DARTMOUTH COLLEGE and to have the care of the Education & government of the Students as aforesaid & in case of the ceasing of a President as aforesaid the Senior Professor or Tutor being one of

[1] Amended so that a legal meeting may be held at such time and upon such notice as may be prescribed by the rules of the Trustees.

the Trustees shall exercise the Office of a President untill the Trustees shall make choice of & appoint a President as aforesaid & such Professor or Tutor or any three or more of the Trustees shall immediately appoint a meeting of the body of the Trustees for the purpose aforesaid AND also we do will give and grant to the said Trustees convened as aforesaid that they elect nominate & appoint so many Tutors and Professors to assist the President in the Education & government of the Students belonging thereto as they the said Trustees shall from time to time & at any time think needful & serviceable to the interests of said Dartmouth College And also that the said Trustees or their Successors or the major part of any seven or more of them convened for that purpose as above directed shall at any time displace & discharge from the service of said Dartmouth College any or all such Officers & elect others in their room & stead as before directed And also that the said Trustees or their successors or the major part of any seven of them which shall convene for that purpose as above directed do from time to time as occasion shall require elect constitute & appoint a TREASURER a CLERK an USHER & a Steward for the said DARTMOUTH COLLEGE & appoint to them & each of them their respective businesses & trusts & displace & discharge from the service of said College such Treasurer Clerk Usher or Steward & to elect others in their room & stead which Officers so elected as before directed We do for us our heirs & successors by these Presents constitute & establish in their respective Offices & do give to each & every of them full power & Authority to exercise the same in said Dartmouth College according to the directions & during the pleasure of the said Trustees as fully & freely as any like Officers in any of our Universities Colleges or Seminaries of learning in our Realm of Great Britain lawfully may or ought to do, & also that the said Trustees & their Successors or the major part of any seven or more of them which shall convene for that purpose as is above directed as often as one or more of said Trustees shall die or by removal or otherwise shall according to their judgement become unfit or incapable to serve the interests of said College do as soon as may be after the Death removal or such unfitness or incapacity of such Trustee or Trustees elect & appoint such Trustee or Trustees as shall supply the place of him or them so dying or becoming incapable to serve the interests of said College & every Trustee so elected & appointed shall by virtue of these presents & such election & appointment be vested with all the Powers & priviledges which any of the other Trustees of said College are hereby vested with And we do

further Will ordain & direct that from & after the expiration of Two years from the enrollment of these Presents such vacancy or vacancies as may or shall happen by death or otherwise in the aforesaid number of Trustees shall be filled up by election as aforesaid so that when such vacancies shall be filled up unto the complete number of TWELVE Trustees Eight[1] of the aforesaid whole number of the body of Trustees shall be resident and respectable Freeholders of our said Province of New Hampshire & seven of said whole number shall be Laymen And we do further of our special grace certain knowledge and mere motion will give and grant unto the said Trustees of Dartmouth College that they and their Successors or the major part of any seven of them which shall convene for that purpose as is above directed may make & they are hereby fully impowered from time to time fully & lawfully to make and establish such Ordinances Orders & Laws as may tend to the good & wholesome government of the said College & all the Students & the several Officers & Ministers thereof & to the publick benefit of the same not repugnant to the Laws & Statutes of our Realm of GREAT BRITAIN or of this our Province of NEW HAMPSHIRE and not excluding any Person of any religious denomination whatsoever from free & equal liberty & advantage of Education or from any of the liberties and privileges or immunities of the said College on account of his or their speculative sentiments in Religion, & of his or their being of a religious profession different from the said Trustees of the said Dartmouth College And such Ordinances orders & Laws which shall as aforesaid be made We do by these presents for us our heirs & Successors ratify allow of, & confirm as good & effectual to oblige & bind all the Students & the several Officers & Ministers of the said College And we do hereby authorize & impower the said Trustees of Dartmouth College & the President Tutors & Professors by them elected & appointed as aforesaid to put such ordinances laws and orders in execution to all proper intents and purposes And we do further of our special grace certain knowledge & mere motion Will give & grant unto the said Trustees of said Dartmouth College for the encouragement of Learning and animating the Students of said College to diligence & industry & a laudable progress in Literature that they & their Successors or the major part of any seven or more of them convened for that purpose as above directed do by the President of said College for the time being or any other deputed by them give & grant any such degree or degrees to any of the Students of the said

[1] Subsequently amended so as to read *seven*.

College or any others by them thought worthy thereof as are usually granted in either of the Universities or any other College in our Realm of Great Britain & that they sign & seal Diplomas or certificates of such Graduations to be kept by the Graduates as perpetual memorials & testimonials thereof. AND we do further of our special grace certain knowledge & mere motion for us our heirs & Successors by these Presents give & grant unto the Trustees of said Dartmouth College & to their Successors that they & their Successors shall have a common SEAL under which they may pass all Diplomas or Certificates of degrees & all other affairs & business of & concerning the said College which shall be engraven in such a form and with such an inscription as shall be devised by the said Trustees for the time being or by the major part of any seven or more of them convened for the service of the said College as is above directed And we do further for us our heirs & Successors give and grant unto the said Trustees of the said Dartmouth College & their Successors or to the major part of any seven or more of them convened for the service of the said College full power & Authority from time to time to nominate & appoint all other Officers & Ministers which they shall think convenient & necessary for the service of the said College not herein particularly named or mention'd which Officers & Ministers we do hereby impower to execute their Offices & Trusts as fully & freely as any of the Officers & Ministers in our Universities or Colleges in our REALM of GREAT BRITAIN lawfully may or ought to do. AND further that the generous Contributors to the support of this design of spreading the knowledge of the only true God and Saviour among the American Savages may from time to time be satisfied that their liberalities are faithfully disposed of in the best manner for that purpose & that others may in future time be encouraged in the exercise of the like liberality for promoting the same pious design it shall be the duty of the President of the said Dartmouth College & of his Successors annually or as often as he shall be thereunto desired or required to transmit to the Right honorable, honorable & worthy Gentlemen of the Trust in England before mentioned a faithful account of the improvement & disbursements of the several Sums he shall receive from the Donations & bequests made in England through the hands of said Trustees & also advise them of the general plans laid and prospects exhibited as well as a faithful account of all remarkable occurrences in order if they shall think expedient that they may be published And this to continue so long as they shall perpetuate their board of Trust & there shall be any of the Indian Natives

remaining to be proper Objects of that Charity AND lastly our express Will & pleasure is and we do by these presents for us our heirs and Successors give & grant unto the said Trustees of Dartmouth College & to their Successors forever that these our Letters Patent or the enrollment thereof in the SECRETARY'S Office of our Province of New Hampshire aforesaid shall be good & effectual in the Law to all intents & purposes against us our heirs and Successors without any other License Grant or Confirmation from us our heirs & successors hereafter by the said Trustees to be had & obtained notwithstanding the not writing or misrecital not naming or misnaming the aforesaid Offices Franchises Priviledges Immunities or other the Premises or any of them and notwithstanding a writ of Ad quod Damnum hath not issued forth to enquire of the Premises or any of them before the ensealing hereof any Statute Act Ordinance or Provision or any other matter or thing to the contrary notwithstanding TO HAVE AND TO HOLD ALL & singular the Privileges Advantages Liberties Immunities and all other the Premises herein & hereby granted & given or which are meant mentioned or intended to be herein & hereby given and granted unto them the said TRUSTEES of DARTMOUTH COLLEGE and to their Successors forever. IN TESTIMONY whereof We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the publick Seal of our said Province of NEW HAMPSHIRE to be hereunto affixed WITNESS our Trusty and well beloved JOHN WENTWORTH Esquire Governor and Commander in Chief in and over our said Province &c^{a}. this THIRTEENTH day of December in the Tenth year of our Reign and in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Sixty nine.

By his Excellency's Command
with advice of Council

THEODORE ATKINSON, Sec'y

Province of New Hampshire Decemb^{r} 18th 1769.
Recorded in the book of Charters
Lib: 4^{o} Fol. 22 to 23 both inclusive.

Per
THEODORE ATKINSON, SEC'Y

JOHN WENTWORTH.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

HISTORICAL SKETCH

CHAPTER I

THE FOUNDING OF DARTMOUTH COLLEGE

THE story of the founding of Dartmouth College is an heroic romance. Like other early New England institutions, it received much in the way of inspiration and material aid from the Old World. Indirectly, at least, its origin may be traced to Bishop George Berkeley. The great philosopher, becoming discouraged at the decadence of society in Europe, embodied his sentiments in a poem containing the famous line, —

"Westward the course of empire takes its way,"

and turned his thought toward America. He planned to found a college at Bermuda, in which English and Indian youth should be trained together to furnish satisfactory ministers and missionaries for the New World. The project failed through default of Lord Walpole, in withholding a grant by the government, and the Bishop, who had resided at Newport in the meantime, gave the remnant of the funds contributed by friends for his enterprise to Yale College, to provide the first foundation for graduate study in the country; a gift which has been characterized by President Noah Porter as, on the whole, the most important ever received by that institution. The first Berkeley scholars were Eleazar Wheelock and his brother-in-law Benjamin Pomeroy. While there is no record that the founder of Dartmouth consciously adopted the plan of his benefactor, the fact is patent that he did so exactly.[1]

[1] "The reformation of manners among the English in our Western plantations, and the propagation of the Gospel among the American savages, are two points of high moment. The natural way of doing this is by forming a college or seminary in some

Eleazar Wheelock was one of the most resourceful men of his time. He was born in Windham, Conn., April 22, 1711, a descendant in the third generation of Ralph Wheelock of Clare Hall, Cambridge, and probably from Wheelock Manor in Cheshire,[1] an eminent nonconformist preacher, who came to America to escape from persecution. At Dedham he participated in the founding of the first free school in America, which he served as teacher; and while himself the progenitor of three college presidents, was associated with Dwight, the progenitor of two presidents of Yale, with Everett, the ancestor of Edward Everett of Harvard, with Fisher, from whom descended Fisher Ames, and the forebears of the Fairbankses of Vermont. President Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the University of California also is a lineal descendant of Ralph Wheelock.

Eleazar graduated from Yale College in 1729, and entered the Congregational ministry, where he soon became eminent in a time remarkable for illustrious men. He took an active part in the Great Awakening, both as a preacher and as a wise counsellor against emotional extravagance. His association with George Whitefield led to a warm personal friendship, out of which came important results in his later work. Following the custom of the time, he received young men into his family to be fitted for college. His first effort in behalf of the Indians was the result of an appeal of Samson Occum's mother for the education of her son. The results of three years' instruction in this case were so remarkable that Wheelock was led to enlarge his efforts in this direction. Indian boys and girls were received from various tribes in increasing numbers, with about an equal proportion of

convenient part of the West Indies, where the English youth of our plantations may be educated in such sort as to supply their churches with pastors of good morals and sound learning—a thing (God knows) much wanted. In the same seminary a number of young American savages may also be educated till they have taken the degree of Master of Arts. And being by that time well instructed in the Christian religion, practical mathematics, and other liberal arts and sciences, and early imbued with public-spirited principles and inclinations, they may become the fittest instruments for spreading religion, morals, and civil life among their countrymen, who can entertain no suspicion or jealousy of men of their own blood and language, as they might do of English missionaries, who can never be well qualified for that work." (From a letter of Berkeley to Lord Percival in 1723.)

[1] "Mr. Ralph Wheelock, Puritan," Hartford, 1899, p. 42.

white pupils, after the plan laid down by Berkeley and the only one which has been confirmed by subsequent experience in Indian education. It involved the complete separation of Indian youth of both sexes from their native environment, and their training in intimate association with white youth, both in literature and in the manual and domestic arts, which would equip them as agents of civilization among the native tribes. Nothing short of this training could overcome the latent tendency in the Indian character to relapse into barbarism.

The creditable work of Occum, and the actual success of the school, soon attracted friends and material support. Gifts came from many sources. A lot of land, with buildings, from Joshua More, placed the enterprise upon a definite foundation in 1755, with the name "More's Indian Charity School." English and Scotch societies for the propagation of the Gospel responded to appeals for aid, as did also the General Association of Massachusetts. Most valuable help now came from Whitefield, through whose influence generous philanthropists abroad became interested in the cause. The Marquis of Lothian sent three gifts of fifty pounds each, and the Countess of Huntington gave one hundred pounds. Among the gifts from nearer home was one from Benedict Arnold, of "a large proportion of the profits of a venture which he sent to sea."

The most fruitful source of aid came through a suggestion of Whitefield that the presence in England of an Indian who could preach and give addresses would be of great assistance in awakening interest. Wheelock was quick to see the force of the suggestion, and had in Occum the best possible instrument for putting it into effect. It was unfortunate that Whitefield's further advice was not followed, that Wheelock himself should accompany his agent. "Born diplomat that he was, it is not unlikely that he might have achieved some flattering success."[1] As it was, the mission proved to be the most important event leading to the establishment of the future college. Occum, who has been called "the glory of the Indian nation,"[2] was a remarkable character. In feature and complexion he bore indubitable marks of his

[1] Chase's "History of Dartmouth College and the Town of Hanover," p. 47.

[2] Sprague's "Annals of the American Pulpit," vol. iii. p. 195.

unmixed native blood, but in his demeanor he was dignified and attractive, with a very considerable degree of oratorical and poetical talent. One of his hymns, commencing with the line "Awaked by Sinai's awful sound," still survives in modern collections.

His advent in England produced a genuine sensation among all classes. During his visit he preached more than three hundred sermons, and was listened to with great interest by multitudes in the most important churches of England and Scotland. Whitefield threw his whole heart into the mission, and enlisted the interest of Lord Dartmouth, John Thornton, and others, whose friendship did not end with the visit. Occum made the acquaintance of all the leading divines, including the archbishops of York and Canterbury, and was urged to take orders in the Established Church. He received several presents from the King, who probably listened to his preaching, thus furnishing a scene for a great historic painting which some future artist will place among the memorials of the College.

In spite of ecclesiastical jealousies, and the lack of tact in the management of the campaign, the financial results were large for those times. The King headed the subscription with £200, and the whole amount raised was about £11,000. The funds raised in England were placed under a board of trust, with Lord Dartmouth at its head, and those in Scotland were put in charge of the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, where they remain, having increased to some £6,000.

Means having been provided, active steps were taken to remove and enlarge the school. An elaborate plan was presented to the English friends, looking to a location west of the Susquehanna with a large tract of land, one third of which was to be inalienably secured to the Indians, a liberal portion reserved for the school, the remainder to be settled by chosen people, and the whole to be a borough with appropriate immunities and privileges. At the same time a "Narrative" was published giving an account of the work already done.

All plans failed except the one to locate in the upper Connecticut Valley. At this time there was a large movement of Connecticut people to this section, who would make a supporting

environment for the enterprise, and there was a reasonable assurance of useful work among the Canadian Indians. John Wentworth, the Colonial Governor, had become interested through the mission to England, and had offered to give a township to the school if it should be located in his domain. He now made a definite proposition to grant a township on the Connecticut River six miles square, where there should be "room and advantage of soil and water to practice, teach and accommodate the necessary studies of agriculture," on merely nominal terms. Old friends on the ground sent hearty invitations, and a lively competition was started among the new towns to secure the location of the school. The claims of Plymouth, Campton, Rumney, Piermont, Lebanon, Plainfield, Claremont, Charlestown, Walpole, and more especially Orford and Havererhill, were considered.

Affairs being thus advanced, Wheelock sent to the Governor a draft of a charter, providing for two sets of trustees, — one in this country for administration; the other in England, with joint power to appoint the President and to control the funds raised in England. The Governor disposed of the suggestion for an English board, but wished to include three provincial officials besides the Governor, together with the Bishop of London. Wheelock's diplomacy was equal to the task of removing these conditions, and he suggested the name of Wentworth for the new institution. This was modestly declined and the name of Dartmouth substituted, out of regard for the favor shown by the Earl, and also, doubtless, to conciliate the English friends who were opposed to the granting of a charter. Wheelock accepted the proposed name and with a kind of prophetic sense inserted into his communication to the Governor the words: "Sir, if proper to use the word 'college' instead of 'academy' in the charter, I shall be well pleased with it." This apparently innocent clause in a postscript led to the establishment of Dartmouth College.

The charter bears the date of Dec. 13, 1769, and in breadth, insight, and foresight is a most remarkable instrument, justifying the praise of Mr. Webster that "a charter of more liberal sentiments, of wiser provisions, drawn with more care, or in a better spirit, could not be expected at any time or from any

other source." It has proved adequate to all the needs of the expanding institution and promises to meet all future needs without material amendment. The Board of Trustees was made self-perpetuating, limited to twelve members, including the Governor, eight to be residents of the State and seven laymen. At first the income was limited to £6,000 per year, but since July 13, 1883, all restriction has been removed.

With the charter went also a grant of the town of Landaff, previously bestowed, but supposed to have been forfeited. The charter did not mention the town in which the College should be located, and Wheelock gave eight weeks to personal inspection of the region, finally making choice of Hanover. It was especially fortunate that the location was not fixed in Landaff, as the title proved defective, and the land, together with $10,000 spent on it, was lost.

Obstacles did not all disappear with the settlement of these important details. The disappointed towns vented their feelings in misrepresentation and vilification, declaring that the whole enterprise was a scheme for the aggrandizement of the Wheelock family. Unjust as this was, in view of the self-sacrificing character of the work, the report gained some currency, alienated friends for a time, and added to the dissatisfaction in England over the granting of the charter and the use of funds raised there, apparently, for another purpose. While the extravagance of the abuse tended to neutralize its effect, it continued to irritate, and is recalled here only to show one of the shadows on the background of an heroic canvas. The natural difficulties in the way of the undertaking would seem to have been sufficient to daunt a man already in the sixty-first year of his age, but there was no flinching or hesitation. Within a month of the date of the choice of location, Wheelock was on his way to Hanover, with laborers and teams, where they arrived early in August, 1770. Neighbors had felled a few trees, but otherwise the region was virgin wilderness, covered with pines, some of them nearly three hundred feet high, with no house east of the river "within two miles, through one continuous dreary wood."

Ground was broken first near where the Tri Kappa house now stands. Says Wheelock: "I made a hut of logs about eighteen

feet square, without stone, brick, glass or nail, and with thirty, forty and sometimes fifty laborers appointed to their respective departments. I betook myself to a campaign."[1] Failure to secure water necessitated a removal near to the place where Reed Hall now stands. In the meantime Mrs. Wheelock, with Tutor Woodward and about thirty students, was making a romantic journey up the valley. A carriage given by John Thornton now proved opportune, and the little company, among whom were at least four negro slaves, came upon the scene when slight provision had been made for them.

Rude buildings were erected on the southeast part of the present campus sufficient to afford tolerable accommodation before winter. In this little clearing, where the felled timber covered the ground to a depth of five feet, and from which the surrounding forest hid the sun until near the zenith, the little colony spent the first season. The snow maintained a depth of four feet for four or five months, but hard study and good cheer prevailed; and sometimes devotional services were held in the open air, the little space, walled with pines and roofed with the sky, furnishing a rude but sublime chapel. A deep religious interest leavened the whole community, and on the 23d of January a church of twenty-seven members was formed. The temper and spirit of this time is reflected in some lines by one of the students,—

> "Thus Dartmouth, happy in her sylvan seat,
> Drinks the pure pleasures of her fair retreat.
> Her songs of praise in notes melodious rise
> Like clouds of incense to the skies.
> Her God protects her with paternal care
> From ills destructive and each fatal snare;
> And may He still protect, and she adore,
> Till heaven, and earth, and time shall be no more."

Only two of the Indian pupils went to Hanover, and efforts were at once made to secure a new supply. Former students, as missionaries and teachers among the New York tribes, had made a considerable impression, which was of inestimable value in the stirring times soon to come; but the jealous interference of representatives of the Established Church, and

[1] Wheelock's "Narrative," 1771, p. 28.

other reasons, tended to discourage the attendance of Indians from that vicinity. The Jesuits exerted a somewhat similar influence upon the Canadian tribes. Still a considerable degree of success attended the effort, and at one time the number present reached a score; about half of whom, being quite young, were formed into an aboriginal kindergarten. That the success was not greater was through no fault of purpose or of method, but was due to the distraction incident to the War of the Revolution. Missionaries and teachers continued to do good work, and several of the Indians became worthy characters, among whom may be mentioned the two Fowlers, Joseph Johnson, and others, who did a noble work among their people and rendered valuable service to the country. James Brant, who was himself a member of the school in Connecticut, afterward sent his sons to Hanover, as did some of the St. Francis chiefs. The last Indian to graduate was Dr. Charles A. Eastman, in 1887, a native Sioux, who is rendering good service to his people and to the country.

The course of events, rather than a change or failure of purpose on the part of the founder, turned the Indian school into an English college. Funds derived from England reduced the difficulties of what otherwise would have been an impossible situation, yet enough remained to have overtaxed any but the most resourceful men. Supplies had to be brought from a distance, lands cleared and fitted for cultivation, buildings erected, an extensive correspondence conducted, tangled details of administration unravelled, jealous opposition delicately overcome, all of which was accomplished with a degree of success remarkable under the circumstances.

Commencement was held promptly in the summer of 1771. Four men who had been entered at Yale for three years took their degrees; and the occasion, extraordinary in itself, was made more notable by the presence of the Colonial Governor Wentworth, who with a retinue of sixty had ridden through the wilderness from Portsmouth. A barbecue was set up by the visitors on the campus, together with a barrel of rum, and the Governor gave to the President, as a memorial, a large silver punch bowl, which is still preserved.

Severe as were the conditions, a spice of gayety was not wholly

wanting. Studying the classics and philosophy by the light of pine knots, around one of those large open fires, must have had its novel as well as heroic side. Then, John Ledyard was there, with his calico curtains for improvised theatricals, his penchant for adventures with the Indians and camping out in the snow, all serving as a preparation for his world-wide travels, upon which he set out from Hanover on the Connecticut, in a canoe of his own making. Steve Burroughs, that prince of wags, furnished the jester for the play. One of the first petitions from the students to the Faculty was for the privilege of "stepping the minuet and learning the sword," no answer to which is on record.

Naturally, there was little occasion for anything but strenuous effort, and this soon bore fruit. In spite of difficulties and opposition, a good degree of success attended the enterprise from the first, and the progress in attendance and reputation was encouraging. Commencing with a score of students, the number trebled in two years, and in two years more had risen to a hundred, while in some quarters "Dartmouth was generally esteemed the best college on the continent." There were in this remote and lean community ninety-nine graduates the first decade, while the first ten years at Harvard, under the most favorable conditions the country could furnish, produced but fifty-five, and at Yale there were but thirty-six. Dartmouth alone kept her doors open during the Revolution and never passed an anniversary without conferring degrees. From the first, the democratic spirit was pronounced. Labor was mingled with study, and it was contrary to the law of the institution "to speak diminutively of the practice of labor, or by any means to cast contempt upon it, or by word or active endeavor to discredit or discourage the same on penalty of being obliged at the discretion of the President or tutor to perform the same or its equivalent." This has continued to be an essential element of the Dartmouth spirit.

Obstacles, however, grew faster than the College. The English funds were exhausted before very long, and though Mr. Thornton and others added more than £1,000, the problem of self-support had to be faced. War with the British put an end to all supplies from that source, and the departure of Governor Wentworth was the greatest loss of all. For years the resources of the colonies

were turned into the struggle for independence, leaving but little for other purposes. Under the circumstances some tendency towards loyalty to the Crown might have been expected, but there was no hesitation or shrinking, and it is not known that there was ever a tory in Hanover. There can be no doubt that the war changed the career of the College, and perhaps it is not too much to claim that the institution had some influence in shaping the course of events. It is unprofitable to speculate as to what would have been the result if access to the Indians had remained open, the stream of beneficence from abroad continued, and the support of the Colonial Governor remained unimpaired. Certainly it would have been different. Fortunately or unfortunately the Indian school was turned into an English college. Favorable location, the friendship of the Indians, or other causes, enabled the little settlement to pass through the whole period of the war without nearer approach of its horrors than Bunker Hill, the sound of which conflict was actually heard,[1] and the attack upon Royalton. The College community bore its full share of service and sacrifice, assuming the bonds of non-intercourse with England, furnishing men and supplies for the army, and rendering service of special value in scouting. So highly was this estimated by Congress that more than once appropriations were made out of the scant resources of the country for the support of the institution as a means of defence on the frontier.

While the first object of Dr. Wheelock and his associates was educational and religious, they were scarcely less active in civil affairs. Aside from those at the College, there was in the vicinity a group of remarkable men: the Chases of Cornish, Payne of Lebanon, Marsh of Hartford, Olcott of Norwich, Morey of Orford, Bailey and Hazen of Newbury, and others. The State government treated the section in a very arbitrary manner, allowing it a very unequal share in representation. This privilege had to be stoutly contended for, and though finally won, the strained relations left a legacy of ill feeling from which the College continued to suffer

[1] "*June* 16. — The noise of cannon, supposed to be at Boston, was heard all day. 17*th*. — The same reports of cannon. We wait with impatience to hear the occasion and event." — Wheelock's Diary. The sounds were first heard by one of the Indians who chanced to be lying with his ear to the ground.

for many years. For a time its officers were made ineligible to membership in the legislature, and it is not impossible that the loss of Landaff might otherwise have been prevented. Throughout the long contention over the "Grants," when the towns on both sides of the river were drawn now one way and now another, and at one time were erected into the State of New Connecticut, the College Hall was the centre of the fight, whence went forth the declarations of principles, and where the plans were laid for their establishment. Here was set up the Dresden Press, whence issued the "Mercury" and those Fabian pamphlets, rare as Caxtons now, and commanding nearly as high prices. That the design of founding a separate State failed, was not from lack of courage or persistence shown by the "College Party," but was due to the "practical politics" of the Allens in Vermont, backed up by General Washington and the Continental Congress at Philadelphia. That success would have been better than failure in the long run is not clear; still one cannot help thinking what might have been, with a State including both slopes of the Connecticut Valley, its capital at Hanover, and a city at Olcott Falls and White River Junction.

A decade of such trials and activities exhausted the remaining energies of Dr. Wheelock. After five years of increasing weakness, which he bore with heroic fortitude, he died Jan. 24, 1779, at the age of sixty-eight. By extraordinary exertions and consummate ability he had placed the institution upon a sure foundation, and given it an impulse and character which it has ever retained, though no vestige of the material structure has survived except the President's house, formerly on the site of Reed Hall, now the Howe Library. So narrow was the margin of success that the Treasurer, at the close of the first administration, asserted that the institution was actually insolvent. During this period the Faculty consisted of the President and three tutors, and the course of study was extremely limited as compared with more recent standards. The College was the creation of its founder, and bore the stamp of his personality; jealousy and criticism were inevitable; but the verdict of time has confirmed the estimate expressed in the epitaph on the too humble slab that marks his grave, —

"By the Gospel he subdued the ferocity of the savage;
And to the civilized he opened new paths of science.
Traveller,
Go, if you can, and deserve
The sublime reward of such merit."

A provision in the charter allowed the first President to name his successor, and John Wheelock, his son, received the office. He had been associated with the enterprise from the first, as pupil or tutor, and had achieved honorable distinction as a politician and an officer in the army. Twenty-five years of age, and well equipped for the service, he nevertheless entered upon it with great hesitation, as well he might. Buildings were in a state of decay, resources were exhausted, and students few. Considerable obscurity rests upon the early history of his administration, but that he was a worthy son of his father is attested by the facts that an almost hopeless situation was soon under control, and that for the long period of thirty-six years his administration was successfully maintained. The Faculty was enlarged, the curriculum extended, new buildings provided, the Medical Department established, and considerable endowment secured. He visited Europe, seeking aid for the institution in France, Holland, and England; but though he was equipped with credentials from Washington and from prominent men of nearly all the States, the effort met with but little success. The time was not propitious, and whatever collections were made disappeared in a shipwreck on the return voyage. Unsuccessful appeals were made to Congress, but New Hampshire and Vermont both furnished some relief. Two grants of land were made by the State of New Hampshire, supplying some compensation for Landaff, which was lost through a defective title; one of these is still a source of small income, but the other, together with grants from different sources, was disposed of prematurely under pressure of necessity. Vermont granted a township named after the founder, a small portion of which is still productive in the form of rentals.

Dartmouth Hall was erected during this administration. At first a more ambitious structure was contemplated, designed after Nassau Hall at Princeton, and to be built of stone. The result was achieved only after considerable curtailment of plan and a

long agony of effort, in which a lottery was conspicuous. A chapel also was built on the present site of Thornton Hall, a remnant of which, it is claimed, survives as a part of a stable in the northern part of the village. In 1783 and 1786 were formed the literary fraternities known as the Social Friends and the United Fraternity, which contributed greatly to the rhetorical training of the early Dartmouth men, and rendered a still more important service in furnishing the effective library resources of the College for a hundred years.

The Medical School was established in 1798, and hence is one of the oldest institutions of its kind in the country. Its founder, Dr. Nathan Smith, was a hardly less remarkable character than Wheelock, and the institution has always had connected with it men of the highest ability and most extended reputation. Judged by literary and scholastic results, this period was the most illustrious in the history of the College, or, it may fairly be said, of any other similar institution during a corresponding period. This appears both in the number of the students and in the extraordinary brilliancy of their subsequent records. At the close of the war the attendance had fallen to a total of thirty, but in six years it rose to one hundred, and in ten years to one hundred and sixty. In 1791 Dartmouth conferred the degree of A.B. upon forty-nine men, while Harvard, Yale, and Princeton each conferred the same degree upon twenty-seven. During the decade from 1790 to 1800 Dartmouth graduated 363, Harvard 394, Yale 295, and Princeton 240. Comparison may be challenged with equal confidence in regard to distinguished alumni. Within a decade and a half of the opening of the century occur the names of George Ticknor, Sylvanus Thayer, Daniel Webster, Thaddeus Stevens, Rufus Choate, and George P. Marsh. An administration so straitened in resources and so fruitful in results is conclusive proof of superior administrative personality. Whatever may have been the faults of the second Wheelock, — and they appear to have been emphasized more than his virtues, — in the light of such illustrious services they well may be forgotten. His closing days were embittered by a controversy which nearly wrecked the institution, but out of which indirectly came results of sufficient value to repay the cost of the struggle.

CHAPTER II

THE DARTMOUTH COLLEGE CASE

IT has been the singular fortune of this College that its misfortunes have been the occasions of its highest usefulness and distinction. Failure in Connecticut and New York necessitated its removal to New Hampshire. The emergencies of the Revolution, while threatening its existence, gave it opportunities of usefulness which made it of national importance and changed it from an Indian charity school to an American college of the first rank. And so the controversies into which it was thrown under the administration of the second Wheelock were the occasion of making it the centre of one of the most dramatic events in the history of American jurisprudence, and also of the settling from that time of the conditions of safety for trust funds throughout the country. She gave the Supreme Court its largest case and the court its greatest advocate to win it. In the language of Chancellor Kent, "The decision in that case did more than any other single act proceeding from the authority of the United States to throw an impregnable barrier around all rights and franchises derived from the grant of government; and to give solidity and inviolability to the literary, charitable, religious, and commercial institutions of our country." Although changed conditions incident to the rise of great manufacturing and commercial corporations, characterized by Mr. Justice Cooley as "the most enormous and threatening powers of our country — having greater influence in the country at large and upon the legislation of the country than the States to which they owe their corporate existence," have led the court to modify and limit its application; still the estimate of Senator Lodge will not be questioned when he calls this "decision in its effects more far-reaching and of more general interest than perhaps any other ever made in this country."

The causes which led to the controversy are numerous and varied, — personal, religious, and political. The College at first was Wheelock. He made it and it was his, the reflection of his own personality. He had wise men associated with him, but they were remote, and naturally trusted him to administer what he had created. No one of the trustees lived within a hundred miles of the College. A journey from Portsmouth or Connecticut then was equivalent to one from San Francisco now. What began as one man's creation naturally continued as a one-man power. Changes in the personnel of the board did not at first interfere with this condition of things. One of the charter members was Wheelock's brother-in-law Dr. Pomeroy. His son-in-law, Bezaleel Woodward, was elected in 1773, together with Dr. Burroughs, the first tenet of whose creed was absolute trust in Wheelock's judgment. Professor Ripley, another son-in-law, was elected in 1776. Under these conditions the action of the board must have been singularly harmonious, as the distant trustees seldom attended. In the Faculty the condition was the same. Here were two sons, two sons-in-law, and Dr. Smith, practically a member of the President's family and deferential to his wishes. The power of a person became that of a family. And this was continued by the will of the founder, who, under the authority vested in him by the charter, appointed his son to the office of President. Having been associated with his father in the government of the College, and also having been an officer in the army, it was but natural that John Wheelock should consider himself his father's successor in every respect. This view of the case seems to have been accepted by all parties and to have prevailed for many years. But gradually some of the members of the board began to tire of an autocracy or family régime in which they were only nominal members. Relations first became strained through church difficulties. The elder Wheelock originally was a Congregationalist, and as such had done signal service as a pastor and evangelist, but on coming to Hanover he had adopted the Presbyterian form. The reasons for this are not clear, but it is probable that he felt that he could thus work more harmoniously with the society which controlled the Scotch fund; also that this form was more acceptable to Governor Wentworth, who, though a Churchman, was

more favorable to Presbyterians than to Congregationalists, to whom he had persistently refused to grant a charter for a college. It is noticeable that no New Hampshire ministers were on the original board. It is possible, also, that Dr. Wheelock had become disaffected in some measure with his former associations, on account of the liberalizing tendency of the Half-way Covenant, and desired a polity with stricter discipline. His parish in Connecticut had a large Scotch element in it.

The church at the College for a time consisted of two divisions, one at Hanover, and the other in Hartford, Vermont. After a time the Vermont branch erected a house of worship, but the Lord's Supper was celebrated sometimes in one place and sometimes in the other. Though the members called themselves Presbyterians, they often had church meetings more after the Congregational order. Dr. Smith was the preacher, with whose ministration the people at Hanover had become dissatisfied. On the appointment of Dr. Worcester as Professor of Divinity the Hartford people met and voted that Dr. Smith was, and that they desired him to continue to be, their pastor. This was probably intended to prevent Dr. Worcester's acceptance of the professorship. He declined, and Roswell Shurtleff was appointed Professor of Divinity. After long correspondence, and councils, mutual and *ex parte*, an ambiguous result was reached under which the Hanover people claimed the right of independence, and organized under Congregational form. The President and Dr. Smith still favored the Presbyterian form and opposed the new church, in which now they would be in a minority, and the fight grew hot. For ten years it continued local, though a disturbing factor in the church, the village, and the College. Then the general public became involved. The contention raged throughout the State, first in pamphlets, then in the press, holding as large a place in the newspapers as politics. Finally the issue became political, the Federalists being Congregationalists and the Republicans Presbyterians. The former defended the majority of the trustees and the Faculty, the latter the President and the minority. The Congregationalists were then practically a State church, and with one or two exceptions their ministers were Federalists. Their property was exempt from taxation, but all the people were

taxed for the support of the churches of the standing order, unless they could prove actual connection elsewhere. The struggle for religious toleration was going on in the State at this time, culminating in the Act of June 22, 1819; and this helped to complicate the question at issue.

Finally the President appealed to the Legislature to redress his grievances, charging against the other party the violation of religious ordinances, the perversion of the Phillips fund, and the usurpation of the powers of government and instruction in the College. His opponents claimed a share in the government and instruction of the College, and appealed to the charter to sustain their contention.

The complexion of the Board of Trustees had changed greatly since the death of the elder Wheelock. In 1793 Judge Nathaniel Niles came into the board. He was a pupil and disciple of Dr. Bellamy, with whom Dr. Wheelock had been in sharp controversy. This antagonism was renewed in the persons of John Wheelock and Judge Niles, neither of whom was of a nature to let controversy sleep, or to yield anything for the sake of peace. Judge Niles was a remarkable personality. He was a classmate and friend of the elder Adams at Princeton. Jefferson is reported to have said of him, "He was the ablest man I ever knew." Shirley says: "He was a man of angles and opposites, one who read everything, remembered and questioned it. He was an inventor, manufacturer, poet, lawyer, priest, physician, and metaphysician, — a man of great and varied powers." His advent was a challenge to the "family dynasty."[1] In 1802 Thomas W. Thompson was elected to the board, the leading managing politician of the Federal party in New Hampshire, rich and courtly, a gentleman of the old school. He had been the patron and legal instructor of Daniel Webster, and was one of his most intimate friends. Judge Timothy Farrar, a leading Federalist, fellow-student, and partner of Webster, was elected in 1804. In 1806 Elijah Paine was chosen, a graduate of Harvard, where he was the first president and orator of the Phi Beta Kappa, a leading character in Vermont, a giant physically and mentally. Judge Charles Marsh was appointed in 1809. He was an intense Federalist, cousin of

[1] Shirley's "Dartmouth College Causes," p. 82.

Jeremiah Mason, father of George P. Marsh, keen, courageous, a champion of open dealing. "Nothing short of divine power," says Shirley, "could control such men."

The opposition to the President was led in the Faculty by Professor Shurtleff, in the Board of Trustees by Judge Niles. In 1809 they secured a majority in the board, through the death of Professor Smith and the accession of the vote of Governor Smith. They took care that no friend of the administration should be elected thereafter. The battle was now joined, and the issue, however named, was that of the continuance or overthrow of the "family dynasty."

Hostilities commenced in the form of a pamphlet war, opening with one entitled "Sketches of the History of Dartmouth College and Moor's Charity School, with a Particular Account of Some Late Remarkable Proceedings of the Board of Trustees, from the Year 1779 to the Year 1815." This probably was from the pen of President Wheelock, and was followed by one from Dr. Parish, one of the biographers of the elder Wheelock, entitled "A Candid Analytical Review of the Sketches of the History of Dartmouth College," etc. The newspapers soon became filled with the controversy. A committee of the Congregational Church at Hanover, consisting of Benoni Dewey, James Wheelock, and Benjamin Gilbert, replied to the "Sketches," with "A True and Concise Narrative of the Origin and Progress of the Church Difficulties in the Vicinity of Dartmouth College in Hanover." The trustees followed with "A Vindication of the Official Conduct of the Trustees of Dartmouth College," etc., written by Charles Marsh. This was answered by Peyton R. Freeman, Esq., of Portsmouth, in "A Refutation of Sundry Aspersions in the Vindication," etc. Col. Josiah Dunham, of Windsor, Vermont, also published "An Answer to the 'Vindication of the Official Conduct of the Trustees of Dartmouth College,' in Confirmation of the Sketches, with Remarks on the Removal of President Wheelock."

Wheelock began to think of seeking relief through legal proceedings. Naturally he turned to Mr. Webster, who was then favorable to him. He was consulted and retained. In 1815 Wheelock memorialized the Legislature, charging that the trustees had violated the charter by the perversion of funds and

the transformation of religious order, and praying for the appointment of a committee to redress grievances. In spite of the opposition of the trustees a committee was appointed "to investigate the concerns of Dartmouth College and Moor's Charity School." As soon as Wheelock learned of the hearing, he requested Mr. Webster to appear in his behalf. He failed to do so, for the reason undoubtedly that the political relations of the case had greater weight with him than the personal desire to assist Wheelock, though he claimed that he was under no professional bond to appear before a committee.[1] Naturally this ended his relations with Wheelock and identified him thereafter with the trustees.

Without waiting for the report of the legislative committee, and in the face of Mr. Mason's advice to the contrary, the trustees removed the President from office Aug. 26, 1815, and elected the Rev. Francis Brown in his place. That they had much to provoke them to their action, there can be no doubt; but the haste and bitterness of spirit in which it was pushed through cannot be recalled without regret. As Dr. Bartlett has said, "As usual in great excitements, most of the combatants lost their poise; it was a whole chapter of blunders, not a comedy, but almost a tragedy of errors."[2]

After the removal, Wheelock and his friends went over to the Democrats, and the Federalists were defeated in the next gubernatorial election in 1815. Governor Plumer, who was then elected, was a warm friend to Wheelock, and in his message urged the reconstruction of the College. The trustees argued and remonstrated in vain; the Governor's recommendation prevailed. The name of the institution was changed to Dartmouth University; the number of trustees was increased to twenty-one; a board of overseers was instituted, twenty-five in number, including as *ex officio* members the Governor and Council, the President of the

[1] "I received the President's letter, desiring me to be at Hanover at a time which had then already elapsed. If I had received it earlier, I could not have attended, because the court engaged me at home; and I ought to add here, that if I had had no other engagements at the time, and had also been seasonably notified, I should have exercised my own discretion about undertaking to act a part before the committee at Hanover. I regard that as no professional call." — Webster's letter to Dunham.

[2] Proceedings N. H. Historical Society, vol. ii. p. 425.

Senate and Speaker of the House, and the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of Vermont. The new boards were appointed, and Wheelock was made President of the University. The old trustees refused to yield to the Legislature and accept positions in the new board. In President Brown they had a leader of supreme excellence. The men on the board who had overthrown Wheelock were well able to cope with the Legislature, even with Governor Plumer at its head. A campaign was entered upon to influence public opinion. The College party sought to secure certain papers in its interest, and the University party to silence or win over those Federalists who still adhered to Wheelock. The Governor immediately convened the new boards at Hanover, Aug. 6, 1816, and President Brown was summoned to preside over their meetings. The old board formally refused to accept the act of the Legislature, declined to serve under it, and removed Judge Woodward from the office of Secretary and Treasurer. The new board elected him as its Secretary and thus secured possession of the College property. The old board elected Mills Olcott Secretary and Treasurer, and empowered him to demand of Judge Woodward the possession of the property, and "evidences of property," in his hands, belonging to the College.

The University board, failing to secure a quorum, adjourned for the purpose of filling vacancies. Application was made by the Governor and Council to the Superior Court for an opinion as to whether the Legislature was competent to amend the charter of literary corporations in cases like the one in question, and as to the competency of the Governor and Council to fill vacancies in the boards of Trustees and Overseers in virtue of the Act of June 27, 1816. The court declined to answer the first question, on the ground that its prerogative did not extend to mere questions of right between the Legislature and individuals, and expressed a negative opinion upon the second.

Upon the Governor's recommendation that large powers be given to the new boards, the Legislature voted that the Governor have power to convene the new boards and to fill vacancies in the Board of Trustees, that the number constituting a quorum be lowered, and that any number less than a quorum, having met, might adjourn from time to time until a quorum should be

secured. By another vote, a fine of five hundred dollars was imposed upon any of the old officers who should persist in the performance of their functions. Vacancies were filled; the old officers were expelled, except Woodward; the University was organized with Wheelock as President and Professor William Allen Acting President in view of the ill health of the President.

The odds were heavy against the old administration, but having taken counsel, and having received the gift of one thousand dollars from John B. Wheeler, of Orford, it was determined to fight. This gift was most opportune. Said Professor Adams: "If it had not been for this unsolicited, unsuspected, unthought-of aid, the great case of Dartmouth College would not have commenced." The first action was for trover, brought in the Court of Common Pleas by the Trustees of Dartmouth College against William H. Woodward, for converting divers books and records, the original charter, and the common seal, books of account, bonds, notes, etc. Damages were placed at $50,000. Woodward being himself judge of the Court of Common Pleas, the case could not come before him, and the formal pleadings, by agreement of counsel, were filed for the purpose of taking the case directly to the Superior Court. The declaration amended was: "Trover for two books of records purporting to contain the records of all the doings and proceedings of the trustees of Dartmouth College, from the organization of the Corporation until the 7th day of October, 1816, of the value of $5,000; the original charter, a letter patent, constituting the College, of the value of $10,000; the common seal, of the value of $1,000; and four volumes of books of accounts purporting to contain the charges and accounts in favor of the College, of the value of $10,000."

The case was argued at the spring term, 1817, Mr. Mason and Judge Smith appearing for the trustees, and George Sullivan and Ichabod Bartlett for Woodward. It was continued at the fall term, when Mr. Webster came into the case for the College. Mr. Mason argued the case on the following points. The acts of the Legislature are not obligatory, —

1. Because they are not within the general scope of legislative power.

2. Because they violate certain provisions of the Constitution of this State, restraining the legislative power.

3. Because they violate the Constitution of the United States.

He devoted nearly two-thirds of his time to the first point, distinguishing between civil and eleemosynary corporations, claiming that the College belonged to the latter class. As the King could not abolish a corporation without its consent, so the Legislature, which succeeded to his power in the colony, could not do so without a trial in due course of law. He claimed that the Legislature had violated Article XV. of the State Constitution, in the *legem terræ* clause; Article XXIII., which prohibits the passage of "retrospective laws," and Article XXVIII. of the Bill of Rights, which declares that the three essential powers of government ought to be kept separate. He also held that the grant was a "contract" within the meaning of the Constitution of the United States, and was impaired by the acts of the Legislature. Judge Smith argued that chartered right had been infringed in the change of name, as it involved a change of thing. Universities like Oxford might be civil corporations, but colleges like Dartmouth were eleemosynary, having originated from private funds. Mr. Sullivan, on the other side, contended that the College was a public corporation, because it was for the benefit of the public and not of the persons composing it. Mr. Bartlett claimed that while the contention of the plaintiffs might apply to Moor's Charity School, it did not apply to Dartmouth College, and that the grant did not come within the meaning of the "obligation" clause of the United States Constitution.

Mr. Webster's speech was never reported, he refusing to furnish notes for the purpose, but from local tradition and contemporary prints and letters, it must have been one of the supreme efforts of his life. All those supernal energies which only the highest occasion could awaken were brought into exercise. Then, the case involved those high constitutional relations which were to furnish the arena for his future triumphs. All these causes combined to produce a display of legal reasoning, lofty eloquence, and pathetic appeal, closing with the famous passage on Brutus in the senate house, that, according to tradition, left the court in tears.

Aside from Mr. Webster's work, the case was much more ably argued at Exeter than afterwards at Washington. Mr. Mason's intellectual dimensions far exceeded his physical. Webster more than once asserted that as a lawyer and jurist he was unequalled. Smith was but little below him in learning or natural ability. Sullivan was a natural orator, and very effective as a special pleader. Bartlett was little in stature, but keen, industrious, audacious, and witty.

More than three hundred references to cases were made by the counsel, but, notwithstanding the ability and effort in behalf of the College, the decision was adverse, on the ground that the Corporation of Dartmouth College was a public corporation, that the act of the Legislature was not repugnant to the law of the State, and that the charter was not a contract within the meaning of the "obligation" clause of the national Constitution.

Sufficient attention has not been given to the distinguished ability of the State court. Chief Justice Richardson has been called the greatest judge New Hampshire ever had. He was a graduate of Harvard, Member of Congress from Massachusetts, Chief Justice of the highest New Hampshire Court from 1816 to 1838. Physically, he resembled Marshall. Mr. Bell was a Dartmouth man; Judge from 1816 to 1819; Governor from 1819 to 1823, and United States Senator from 1823 to 1835. He was characterized by great courage, learning, and business capacity. Mr. Woodbury was a Dartmouth man, and held the offices of Judge, Governor, United States Senator, Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of the Treasury, and Justice of the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Mason said, "Three more men so well qualified . . . could not be found in the State." Even Mr. Webster said of their opinion, "The truth is, the New Hampshire opinion is able, ingenious, and plausible."

After considerable effort the counsel agreed upon a special verdict, upon which the case was carried to the Supreme Court at Washington, on the single point that the Legislature had violated the provision of the national Constitution which forbids "impairing the obligations of contracts." This point which, curiously enough, had been raised first by Wheelock years before, was given but little weight in the State court. The main contention

had been that the College was founded by private persons for particular uses; that the charter was given to perpetuate such uses; that the trustees were amenable to the courts for misconduct, and that the Legislature had transcended its power (Parson's view). Fearing lest the case should fail upon its one point, Webster devised several cases which involved what he considered the essential points at issue, which might in case of need, through the Circuit Court, bring the whole question before the Supreme Court.

For some reason Messrs. Mason and Smith did not go to Washington, but the whole case was intrusted to Mr. Webster, who employed Mr. Joseph Hopkinson of Philadelphia to assist him. Judge Hopkinson's ability was unquestioned, though perhaps his patriotism was more widely recognized through his national song, "Hail Columbia!" which was still in the glow of its early popularity. None of the counsel for the State were before the Supreme Court, but with singular misjudgment the case was committed to John Holmes, a Democratic politician from Maine, and Attorney-General Wirt, who, in the midst of public cares, could not get into the heart of the case, much less get his heart into it, and his mere rhetoric did not count for much. Mr. Hopkinson made as good a legal argument as any one without personal interest could have done. But the great work was done by Mr. Webster. His whole mind, heart, and soul were in the cause. He had raised money among his friends to defray the expenses. He had at his disposal all the wealth of material which the affluent learning and profound wisdom of Smith and Mason had accumulated, and which his own memory and legal knowledge could furnish. All this, transfused in the alembic of his genius, he poured forth in a resistless tide of oratory for five hours. He contended that the acts of the New Hampshire Legislature were not valid and binding upon the trustees, without their consent: 1. Because they are against common right, and the Constitution of New Hampshire; 2. Because they are repugnant to the Constitution of the United States.

The printed reports of his speech are very inadequate. "Something was left out," he says. Probably a fifth of the whole. With an audacity that might not have been tolerated in another,

he devoted three-fourths of the legal argument to points which belonged to the Circuit Court cases, and which were not before the Supreme Court at all. It was a masterly display of a most consummate knowledge of men. The Chief Justice and one judge were favorable, two were hostile, the other three were open to conviction. Some have thought that the judgment of Mr. Marshall was swayed by an appeal to his political feeling. Such a suggestion is unnecessary. That his sympathies were profoundly stirred, is very likely, and that Mr. Webster may have deepened them by skilfully using the political situation, is not unlikely. Senator Lodge says: "In occasional sentences he pictured his beloved College under the wise rule of Federalists and of the church. He depicted the party assault that was made upon her. He showed the citadel of learning threatened with unholy invasion, and falling helplessly into the hands of Jacobins and free-thinkers. As the tide of his resistless and solemn eloquence, mingled with his masterly argument, flowed on, we can imagine how the great Chief Justice roused like an old war-horse at the sound of the trumpet. The words of the speaker carried him back to the early days of the century, when, in the full flush of manhood, at the head of his court, the last stronghold of Federalism, the last bulwark of sound government, he had faced the power of the triumphant Democrats. Once more it was Marshall against Jefferson, — the judge against the President. Then he had preserved the ark of the Constitution. Then he had seen the angry waves of popular feeling breaking vainly at his feet. Now, in his old age the conflict was revived. Jacobinism was raising its sacrilegious hand against the temples of learning, against the friends of order and good government. The joy of battle must have glowed once more in the old man's breast as he grasped anew his weapons and prepared with all the force of his indomitable will to raise yet another constitutional barrier across the path of his ancient enemies."[1]

The close of the argument was a noble burst of emotional eloquence in which the cause was carried into the region of the higher law and placed in all its relations to the eternal principles of righteousness. We are indebted to Mr. Goodrich for a descrip-

[1] "Daniel Webster," Boston, 1883, pp. 88–89.

tion of the closing scene, which before long we trust some great painter will put upon canvas:[1] "Mr. Webster entered upon his argument in the calm tone of easy and dignified conversation. His matter was so completely at his command that he scarcely looked at his brief, but went on for more than four hours with a statement so luminous, and a chain of reasoning so easy to be understood, and yet approaching so nearly to absolute demonstration, that he seemed to carry with him every man of his audience, without the slightest effort or uneasiness on either side. I observed Judge Story sit, pen in hand, as if to take notes. Hour after hour I saw him fixed in the same attitude; but I could not discover that he made a single note. The argument ended, Mr. Webster stood for some moments silent before the court, while every eye was fixed intently upon him. At length, addressing Chief Justice Marshall, he said, —

"'*This, sir, is my case.* It is the case, not merely of that humble institution, it is the case of every college in our land. It is more. It is the case of every eleemosynary institution throughout our country, of all those great charities founded by the piety of our ancestors to alleviate human misery, and scatter blessings along the pathway of human life. It is more. It is, in some sense, the case of every man who has property of which he may be stripped, — for the question is simply this: Shall our State legislatures be allowed to take that which is not their own, to turn it from its original use, and apply it to such ends or purposes as they, in their discretion, shall see fit? Sir, you may destroy this little institution: it is weak; it is in your hands! I know it is one of the lesser lights in the literary horizon of our country. You may put it out; but if you do, you must carry through your work! You must extinguish, one after another, all those great lights of science which, for more than a century, have thrown their radiance over the land! It is, sir, as I have said, a small college, *and yet there are those that love it* —'

"Here the feelings which he had thus far succeeded in keeping down, broke forth. His lips quivered: his firm cheeks trembled

[1] The arguments were made and the decision was rendered probably in the old Supreme Court room, in the Senate wing of the basement of the Capitol, which room has been used for many years for the Library of the Supreme Court.

with emotion; his eyes were filled with tears: his voice choked, and he seemed struggling to the utmost, simply to gain the mastery over himself which might save him from an unmanly burst of feeling. I will not attempt to give you the few broken words of tenderness in which he went on to speak of his attachment to the College. The whole seemed to be mingled with the recollections of father, mother, brother, and all the privations through which he had made his way into life. Every one saw that it was wholly unpremeditated, — a pressure on his heart which sought relief in words and tears.

"The court-room during these two or three minutes presented an extraordinary spectacle. Chief Justice Marshall, with his tall, gaunt figure bent over as if to catch the slightest whisper, the deep furrows of his cheek expanded with emotion, and eyes suffused with tears; Mr. Justice Washington at his side, with his small and emaciated frame, and countenance more like marble than I ever saw on any other human being, leaning forward with an eager, troubled look; and the remainder of the court at the two extremities, pressing, as it were, toward a single point, while the audience below were wrapping themselves round in closer folds beneath the bench to catch each look, and every movement of the speaker's face. . . . There was not one among the strong-minded men of that assembly who could think it unmanly to weep, when he saw standing before him the man who had made such an argument melted into the tenderness of a child.

"Mr. Webster, having recovered his composure and fixed his keen eye upon the Chief Justice, said, in that deep tone with which he sometimes thrilled the heart of an audience, —

"'Sir, I know not how others may feel' (glancing at the opponents of the College before him, some of whom were its graduates), 'but, for myself, when I see my alma mater surrounded, like Cæsar in the senate house, by those who are reiterating stab upon stab, I would not, for this right hand, have her turn to me and say, *Et tu quoque, mi fili! — And thou too, my son!*'

"He sat down: there was a deathlike stillness throughout the room for some moments: every one seemed to be slowly recovering himself and coming gradually back to his ordinary range of thought and feeling." [1]

[1] Choate's Eulogy on Webster, pp. 36–40.

At first the court was unable to come to any agreement, and the case was continued for another year. Probably a majority of the judges were unconvinced at the first, but further consideration of the argument, aided perhaps by the influence of the Chief Justice and of Chancellor Kent, who had become converted, led to an agreement. It is of course absurd to suggest that judges like Johnson, Singleton, and Story could have been carried over by appeals to their political sympathies, though there was an extensive campaign carried on for influencing opinion, in which President Brown showed a strong hand. Mr. Pinkney was added to the counsel for the State, and all parties anxiously awaited the next term, when a motion for reargument was to be made. As soon as the court opened, however, Mr. Marshall gave his opinion sustaining the College.

This decision practically ended the controversy. The Circuit Court cases were disposed of with an elaborate decision by Judge Story, adverse to the State.

Throughout the period of the great controversy the College maintained a precarious existence. The University had possession of the buildings, while the College had to take refuge in a hall over a store. A tragic tinge was given to the situation by the death of President Wheelock soon after his removal. In President Brown the College had a leader at home fully equal to the great advocates in charge of the case. While making the utmost of the situation as an administrator, he kept himself abreast of the lawyers in his complete and exact understanding of legal details, and by his suggestion contributed not a little to the success of their efforts. President Allen was a courteous gentleman, and the two faculties maintained harmonious relations. The students, while keenly alive to the issue, were forbearing and good-natured. Says one of them: "We all followed one bell, and for two years a hundred or more students were crossing the plain, at every ringing of the bell, to their chapel and various recitation rooms, while a dozen university students were crossing our paths in other directions, giving ample opportunity to crack a joke and chaff each other."[1] Says another: "There was, by a sort of tacit consent, a general harmony between the several

[1] Hon. Nathan Crosby.

students. The same tintinnabulum summoned both parties to prayers, recitations and meals, and they crossed the same campus; yet not without a muchness of good-natured chaff and banter, we the '*οἱ πολλοί*,' and they the 'few yet brave.'"[1]

Occasionally the harmony was interrupted, as in the attempt of the officers of the University to seize the libraries of the literary societies, when the students seized the professors and escorted them to their homes; and in mutual strife for the possession of the church at Commencement.

When the news reached Hanover of the decision of the court in favor of the College, it is not to be supposed that it was received quietly. Indeed, it is said that the rejoicing somewhat strained the bounds of decorum. The College party, by virtue of the law of the strongest, took possession of buildings and property. So great was the victory that no one counted the expense. It never should be forgotten, however, that in these costs must be reckoned the lives of two great presidents, for President Brown soon followed President Wheelock to a premature grave.

Mr. Hopkinson wrote to President Brown: "The court goes all lengths with us, and whatever trouble the gentlemen may give us in future, they cannot shake those principles which must and will restore Dartmouth College to its true and original owners. I would have an inscription over the door of your building, — 'Founded by Eleazar Wheelock, Refounded by Daniel Webster.'"

[1] Henry K. Oliver.

CHAPTER III

GROWTH AND EXPANSION

DARTMOUTH had been recovered, but at the cost of such impoverishment that nothing but the foundations were left. These consisted of little more than a body of traditions, but they were priceless. For the third time the work had to be commenced practically from the beginning.

Rev. Daniel Dana, D.D., of the class of 1788, was called to the presidency in 1820. A choice spirit, an attractive preacher, but with impaired health, he entered upon the work with great reluctance. Before the end of a year, the cares and burdens of the new position, and the unwelcome change from congenial professional duties to administrative details for which he had less taste, reacted unfavorably upon his health, produced great depression of spirits, and led to his resignation. His winsome personality had been effective in removing the gloom and soreness left by the controversy and creating a hopeful outlook, but the time was too short for the formation or development of a policy of administration.

In 1822 Rev. Bennett Tyler, D.D., was chosen as the fifth President. A graduate of Yale College, an earnest and successful minister, the call came to him as a surprise. With a commanding presence and genial manner, he brought to the position a strong combination of qualities. While the religious aspects of the work appealed to him keenly, and results were most fruitful in that direction, he was also an able instructor and administrator. During his term of six years in office, the institution renewed its original strength and moved forward on wider lines. The religious character of the early days, which had declined and almost disappeared at times, was now restored by profound spiritual awakenings. Able men, like Professors Oliver, Chamberlain, and Haddock, were added to the Faculty, the

latter being the first professor of rhetoric in any New England college, and few have been abler. Thornton and Wentworth Halls were projected, the first addition to the buildings in thirty years; the courses of study enlarged, especially in natural science and literature, and the requirements for admission raised. Notwithstanding this reasonable degree of success, his preference continued to be for the ministry, to which he returned after six years of service.

Rev. Nathan Lord, D.D., the sixth President, was a graduate of Bowdoin College, where he had enjoyed the training of two strong Dartmouth men, Presidents McKeen and Appleton. Leaving college at the early age of sixteen, with experience in teaching at Exeter Academy, a theological course at Andover, and twelve years in the ministry at a time of theological controversy, all combined with superior physical and intellectual qualities, he came to his work superbly equipped. There was need of all his resources; for while the situation was less desperate, the demand for strong leadership had greatly increased. Since the founding of Dartmouth, the number of colleges based on the same faith had increased from three to eight, and the struggle for existence became one for position. Keen and sagacious in discipline, dignified and affable in manner, President Lord had withal a force of personality that left its mark upon every student of the twenty-six hundred and seventy-five whom he graduated, who had sufficient area of character to receive the impression. Strong, brilliant men were added to the Faculty, the curriculum was enlarged and strengthened, funds increased. Reed Hall and Shattuck Observatory were erected, the Chandler School of Science and the Arts was instituted, collections in natural history were increased and arranged, and the standing of the College raised at home and abroad. Unlike his two predecessors, he left the pulpit decisively, to become a whole-hearted educator; but the spirit and the motive were the same. He went into the ministry to save his own soul and the souls of others; the aim of his college work was identical, to develop self-centred Christian character. Probably the distinguishing marks of the Dartmouth type of man were received from him more than from any other source. No adequate analysis or delineation of his work and influence

has been published. Perhaps it would be an impossible task. His influence was the result, not so much of a policy or of a method, though he had both, as of a dominant personality. Keenly awake to the educational activity of the time, also to the fact that many wild projects were being suggested, he formed his policy with a wise mingling of intensity of purpose and conservatism of method. He held strongly to the disciplinary, as against the professional idea of a college, and grounded his system of training upon moral instead of æsthetic, utilitarian, or ambitious considerations. The force was personality; the method was direct appeal to the elements which are fundamental and regnant in man; the result was character of the free, symmetrical, resourceful type which the College has ever since shown the ability to produce. A memorable incident of this administration illustrative of his method was the abolition of all distinctions based on scholarship, and the assignment of Commencement parts by lot. Experience, however, led to a resumption of the former method. Personally, President Lord always commanded respect and admiration, but after a time he adopted views upon the subjects of religion and of slavery that friends of the College felt to be prejudicial to its interests. In early life he had been in sympathy with the spirit, though not with the methods, of the opponents of slavery, but later he was understood to have adopted views in defence of that institution. These sentiments were given a prominence by the Civil War to which otherwise they might not have attained, and in 1863 the Merrimack County Conference of Congregational Churches addressed a remonstrance to the trustees, in which the question was raised, whether or not the interests of the College did not require a change of administration. The trustees replied with resolutions expressing vigorous condemnation of slavery, warm support of the Government in the prosecution of the war, and a disavowal of the sentiments of the President on these subjects, but declaring that in their opinion further action would be inexpedient. No further action was needed; for the President, while protesting against the imposition of "any religious, ethical, or political test beyond what is recognized by the charter of the institution," and against implied censure "as having become injurious to the College, not on account

of any official malfeasance or delinquency," and declining to "surrender his moral and constitutional right and Christian liberty," gracefully withdrew from the office. The College had prospered greatly under his hand, and notwithstanding the friction in purely official relations, he retained the respect and affectionate admiration of all classes.

Rev. Asa D. Smith, D.D., who became President in 1864, was an alumnus of the College, who had risen to distinction in the ministry, in which he had had an experience of twenty years. Dignified and affable in presence, with quick and tender sympathies and an earnest Christian spirit, he gave himself to the work with unselfish devotion. He had a rare gift of enlisting interest in the institution, especially in religious circles, and also of attracting patrons and students by his winsome personality. Success attended his efforts in raising funds, particularly scholarships, and in opening sources out of which others came later. During his term the aggregate number of students reached a higher point than ever before. Bissell Hall was erected, at that time one of the best gymnasiums in the country. Culver and Conant Halls were completed, the Thayer School of Civil Engineering was founded, and the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts was instituted in Hanover and associated with Dartmouth College. An interesting incident in this administration was the celebration, in 1869, of the centennial of the founding of the College, when the sons of Dartmouth and their friends gathered in unprecedented numbers and sang her praises right royally. After thirteen years of indefatigable and self-denying service, President Smith sank beneath his cares, worn out prematurely, as in the case of more than one of his predecessors.

Rev. Samuel Colcord Bartlett, D.D., who came to the office in 1877, belonged to one of the older and well-known families of the state. An alumnus of the College, tough and wiry in physique, alert and incisive in mind, an accomplished scholar in many fields, an effective orator, with large experience as a teacher and preacher, his administration was a vigorous one, though attended with some friction. Intellectually, financially, and in equipment, the College was much strengthened. The Latin-Scientific course,

leading to the degree of B.L., was instituted, together with a considerable extension of electives, optionals, and honors. The number of instructors in all the associated institutions rose to forty-eight; the assets of the College were increased some six hundred thousand dollars; Wilson Hall, Rollins Chapel, The Wheelock, and Bartlett Hall were erected. During this period the Agricultural College was removed to Durham; and the important step was taken providing for alumni representation in the selection of the Board of Trustees, according to the following agreement: —

"1. *Resolved:* That the graduates of the College, the Thayer School, and the Chandler School, of at least five years' standing, may nominate a suitable person for election to each of the five Trusteeships of the College (except those held by the Governor and President), and may so nominate for the election of his successors in such Trusteeship.

2. And *Resolved:* That whenever any such vacancy shall occur in such Trusteeship, or the succession thereto, the Trustees will take no action to fill the same until the expiration of three months after the notice to the Secretary of the Alumni of the occurrence of such vacancy, unless a nomination therefor shall be sooner presented by the Alumni to said Trustees."

Upon the resignation of President Bartlett in 1892, he was appointed Lecturer on The Relation of the Bible to Science and History. He served the College in this capacity until his death in 1898.

The ninth and present Administration is associated with the movement which gave to the Alumni a larger share in the government of the College. William Jewett Tucker, D.D., a graduate of the College, and a member of the Board of Trustees, was elected President in 1892. As he was unable to accept the position until a year later, Professor John King Lord was made Acting President during the interim.

The withdrawal of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts enabled the Trustees to adopt at once a policy of unification. The Chandler School of Science and the Arts was incorporated into the College as the Chandler Scientific Course, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science; and direct

connection was made through this course with the Thayer School of Civil Engineering. The Trustees have also been enabled, through the increase of productive funds, to extend the range of instruction. The Tappan Wentworth fund, given by will in 1875, to be used when it reached the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, having become available in 1893, the income was applied in part to the establishment of the departments of History, Biology, and Sociology. The Butterfield bequest of one hundred and forty-five thousand dollars (1893) was applied to the erection and maintenance of the Butterfield Museum, containing the Mineralogical and Geological Collections and the Biological Laboratories. The Wilder fund of one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars (1896), one hundred thousand of which was immediately available, was applied to the erection and maintenance of the Wilder Laboratory of Physics. The second instalment of one hundred thousand dollars (1897) of the Fayerweather bequest was assigned to the general fund. The Amos Tuck endowment fund of three hundred thousand dollars (1898), the gift of Mr. Edward Tuck of the class of 1862 as a memorial to his father, the Honorable Amos Tuck of the class of 1835, and a Trustee of the College from 1857 to 1866, made provision for "the establishment of additional professorships within the College proper or in graduate departments." The income of this fund has been applied chiefly to the departments of Modern History, Economics, and Political Science, organized in their advanced work into the Amos Tuck School of Administration and Finance. The State of New Hampshire, in recognition of the provision made by the College for the higher education of students from New Hampshire, has generously appropriated various sums during the past eight years, which have been expended for scholarships or for instruction: for the years 1893–94 fifteen thousand dollars, for the years 1897–98 ten thousand dollars, for the years 1899–1900 twenty thousand dollars.

Under the policy of developing the College plant, an abundant supply of water was introduced in 1893, the College acting in company with the Precinct, and in 1898 a central heating station was built and pipes were laid reaching twenty buildings. All the College buildings are now supplied with water, and with one or

two exceptions, are heated with steam. Four dormitories accommodating two hundred and fifty students — the Sanborn House, the Crosby House, Richardson Hall, and Fayerweather Hall — have been built as investments. As a complement to the dormitory system, a building is now in process of erection to be known as College Hall, which will serve as social headquarters for the students. It includes a dining-hall of ample proportions to be used for Commons during the session of the College, and for the Alumni Dinner at Commencement. The building is also provided with rooms for the entertainment of the Alumni and for class meetings.

The enlargement of the Faculty and the increased facilities of the College have brought about a corresponding increase in the number of students. In the present enrolment of students in the Academic department — six hundred and forty-two — rather less than one-third are from New Hampshire, Vermont, and Maine; rather more than one-third are from Massachusetts; and the remaining third are from New York, Illinois, and the States beyond.

The date of issuing the General Catalogue anticipates an event of unusual significance in the history of the College, namely, the observance of the centennial of Mr. Webster's graduation. But the action of the Trustees in providing for this celebration may fitly be put upon record on these pages: —

"In view of the fact that the Commencement of 1901 will be the one-hundredth Anniversary of the graduation of Daniel Webster, whose supreme service to the College in recovering and re-establishing its chartered rights calls for grateful recognition on the part of the Sons of Dartmouth:

"*Be it voted* that the centennial of Mr. Webster's graduation be observed as an academic occasion at Hanover, at such time in the year 1901 and in such manner as may be appropriate, to be participated in by the Faculty, Students, Alumni, and friends of the College." — *From the Records of the Trustees, January* 19, 1900.

COLLEGE BUILDINGS IN ORDER OF ERECTION

WITH SOME REFERENCE TO ACCOMPANYING IMPROVEMENTS

IT has seemed advisable to add to this chapter a sketch of the buildings of the College, in the order of their erection. The data in regard to the older buildings have been gathered and put on record while they are accessible. Improvements directly connected with the natural growth of the College have also been noted. In one or two cases illustrations have been brought together without exact regard to dates, for better classification.

The illustrations have to do almost exclusively with buildings which are now in existence and in constant use. The earliest structures were temporary, affording hardly more than shelter while the work of permanent construction was going on. Reference is occasionally made to houses of historic interest which have been, or which are being removed. It is a matter of academic distinction that the first substantial building erected by the College remains intact after the lapse of one hundred and ten years, and is recognized as a model of colonial architecture.

COLLEGE BUILDINGS IN 1790

No. 1 represents the group of College buildings as it appeared in 1790, although the picture bears the date of 1800. Dartmouth Hall, begun in 1784, was fully completed in 1791 ; it was built from moneys secured by grants from the Provincial Assembly, private subscriptions, and public lotteries; a debt, however, remained upon the building which was an embarrassment for many years. The building on the right of Dartmouth Hall was a chapel built in 1790, removed in 1828 to the west side of the Campus, where it was used until 1840 for general religious purposes. Still further to the right (not shown in the picture) was the house erected in 1773 for President Eleazer Wheelock, and occupied also by his son, President John Wheelock, by President Allen (of the University), by President Tyler, and for a short time by President Lord; the house was removed to West Wheelock Street in 1838; it has recently been remodelled and devoted to the use of a free public library, through the generosity of Mrs. Emily Howe Hitchcock. The large building on the left of the picture, originally the residence of Colonel Aaron Kinsman, was used until 1815 as College Commons.

MEDICAL SCHOOL BUILDING

No. 2 is a representation of the Medical School Building after it had been remodelled in 1872; the original building was erected in 1811 with funds furnished by the state and by private subscriptions. The Stoughton Museum was placed in this building when enlarged in 1872. A dissecting-room, not shown in the picture, was added in 1894.

No. 1 COLLEGE BUILDINGS IN 1790

No. 2 MEDICAL SCHOOL BUILDING

THE COLLEGE YARD

No. 3 is the College Yard as it has been since 1840. It is the intention of the Trustees that the yard shall remain intact, and that none of the buildings that surround it shall be changed in outward appearance. Thornton and Wentworth Halls, on the right and left of Dartmouth, were erected in 1828; the lower floor of each of these halls has been used at various times for recitation rooms; since the introduction of steam in 1898, these buildings have been used exclusively as dormitories.

THE COLLEGE CHURCH

No. 4 gives a view of the College Church, including the upper part of the Campus; the Church was built in 1796 by private subscriptions; additions were made in 1877 and in 1889; at the latter date the interior of the Church was restored under the direction of McKim, Mead, & White to its original Colonial design, through means furnished chiefly by Mr. Hiram Hitchcock; the seating capacity of the Church is about 1200; the exercises at Commencement have been held in this building since its erection.

On the right of the Church is the house, for a long time the residence of Mills Olcott, of the class of 1790, in which Daniel Webster was examined for admission to College and in which Rufus Choate was married. A little further to the right is the house occupied by President Lord, now used for administration offices. Both houses will be removed when the quadrangle is completed, but they will be preserved.

No. 3 THE COLLEGE YARD

No. 4 THE COLLEGE CHURCH AND CAMPUS

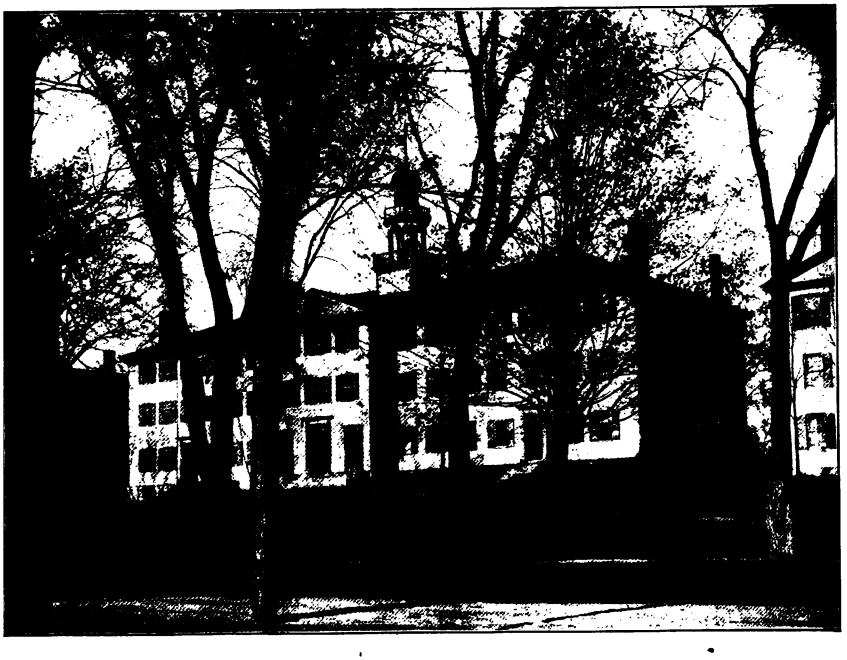
DARTMOUTH HALL AND REED HALL

Nos. 5 and 6 give Dartmouth Hall and Reed Hall separately, although they appear in No. 3, the picture of the College Yard.

Dartmouth Hall is recognized as one of the best examples of college architecture in the Colonial period ; the only other examples of like character are Nassau Hall at Princeton and University Hall at Brown. The timbers in this building, some of them 75 feet in length and 15 inches square, were hewn from trees which grew on the site; for forty years it met all the requirements of the College for recitation rooms, for library, and for dormitory. The central portion, several times modified, was used for a chapel from 1828 to 1885 ; the names of nearly all the famous graduates of the College are identified with this room, especially through "Rhetoricals," which were held here from an early date. Dartmouth Night, which aims to keep alive the traditions of the College and to familiarize the undergraduates with the men and events which belong to its history, is now held in the building at the beginning of each academic year.

The right wing of Dartmouth, first and second floors, is used by the departments of Latin and French ; the left wing, first and second floors, by the departments of Greek and German ; the third floor is still used as a dormitory ; steam was introduced into the building in 1899.

Reed Hall dates from 1840, the gift in part of Mr. William Reed, of Marblehead, Mass., a trustee of the College from 1834 to 1837. The first floor of Reed was used for the Mineralogical cabinets until their removal to Culver Hall in 1871, and by the Philosophical (natural) lecture room and laboratories until the department of Physics was established in Wilder Hall in 1899 ; the second floor held the College and Society (Social and Frater) Libraries until the erection of Wilson Hall in 1885 ; the third floor has always been occupied as a dormitory ; at present, the second and third floors are occupied as dormitories ; the first floor is occupied by the departments of Philosophy and Political Science.



No. 5 DARTMOUTH HALL

No. 6 REED HALL

MOOR HALL

No. 7, Moor Hall, known since 1852 as the Chandler Building; it was the second building for Moor's Charity School, erected on the site of the first, which was built in 1791; Moor's Indian Charity School, Lebanon, Conn., 1754, became Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., in 1769, but the income of certain funds held under the title of the President of Moor's Charity School was applied to the support of an Academy in charge of preceptors, usually recent graduates from the College, until 1849, when the Academy was discontinued. Since that time the funds have sufficiently increased to allow the appointment of a preceptor according to the terms of the foundation, who carries on his work in connection with the public high school.

The Chandler School of Science and the Arts, founded by Abiel Chandler, of Boston, Mass., occupied this building during the entire term of its separate existence from 1852 to 1893, when it was incorporated into the College under the title of Chandler Scientific course.

SHATTUCK OBSERVATORY

No. 8, Shattuck Observatory, the gift of George C. Shattuck, M.D., LL.D., of Boston, Mass., class of 1803, was built in 1854.

No. 7 MOOR HALL

BISSELL HALL

No. 9, Bissell Hall (the Gymnasium), built in 1867, by funds furnished by George H. Bissell, of New York, of the class of 1845.

CULVER HALL

Nos. 10, 11, and 12, Culver Hall, Conant Hall (now Hallgarten), and Government Experiment Station (now Thayer School Building) are associated with the period from 1866 to 1892, when the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts was located at Hanover in connection with Dartmouth College.

No. 10, Culver Hall was built in 1871 with funds furnished by the Hon. David Culver and wife of Lyme ($25,000) and by the State of New Hampshire ($15,000).

The building belonged jointly to Dartmouth College and the Agricultural College; when the latter removed to Durham, the Legislature of the State remitted the amount it had contributed as the portion of the Agricultural College. From the first it has been used in part as a Chemical Laboratory, but during the recent period of reconstruction different departments of the College have found temporary quarters on its upper floors; the mineralogical cabinets were removed from the second and third floors to the Butterfield Museum in 1895.

No. 9 BISSELL HALL

No. 10 CULVER HALL

HALLGARTEN HALL

No. 11, Conant Hall (known since 1896 as Hallgarten) was built as a dormitory for the Agricultural College in 1874, the gift of the Hon. John Conant, of Jaffrey, N. H.; it was purchased by Dartmouth College in 1892, and has recently been renamed in honor of Mr. Julius Hallgarten, of New York City, a benefactor of the College. It is now occupied as a College dormitory, with the exception of the lower floor, which has been given up to a student dining-club.

THAYER SCHOOL BUILDING

No. 12, The Government Experiment Station, built in 1889, was purchased and refitted by the Thayer School in 1892; previous to that, the Thayer School of Civil Engineering (founded in 1867 by Gen. Sylvanus Thayer, class of 1807) had occupied the lower floor of Thornton Hall.

No. 11 HALLGARTEN HALL

No. 12 THAYER SCHOOL BUILDING

ROLLINS CHAPEL

Nos. 13 and 14, Rollins Chapel (exterior and interior), dedicated in 1885, the gift of the Hon. Edward Ashton Rollins, of Philadelphia, of the class of 1851, in memory of his father, Daniel G. Rollins, his mother, Susan B. Rollins, and his wife, Ellen H. Memorial windows of the deceased Presidents of the College have been placed in the chancel and in the transepts. The building is used exclusively for religious purposes; prayers are held here each week-day morning, and a vesper service on Sunday evenings at half-past five.

No. 13 ROLLINS CHAPEL (EXTERIOR)

WILSON HALL

No. 15, Wilson Hall (Library), opened in 1885, the gift of Mr. George F. Wilson, of Providence, R. I., under the suggestion of his legal adviser, the late Hon. Halsey J. Boardman, of the class of 1858. The building is divided into two parts, — the reading and reference rooms with the offices, and the other, the stack room, four floors in height, connected by iron staircases. The upper floor is still used in part as a portrait gallery.

BARTLETT HALL

No. 16, Bartlett Hall (Y. M. C. A. Building), built in 1890–1891, partly through an appropriation by the Trustees, and partly from funds raised by President Bartlett, in honor of whom the building was later named by the Trustees.

No. 15 WILSON HALL

No. 16 BARTLETT HALL

THE TOWER

No. 17, The Tower erected near the site of the old pine, destroyed by lightning, bears this inscription: "This tower suggested by President Bartlett was erected by subscriptions from the classes of 1885 to 1895 inclusive." The total height is 71 feet, and the summit is reached by a spiral stairway; the material of which the tower is built is hornblende schist, a rock found in abundance in the Park.

ALUMNI OVAL

No. 18, Alumni Oval (Athletic Field). This field, situated between Crosby, Lebanon, and Park Streets, is a part of the land purchased of the Agricultural College; the land was given over by the Trustees to a Committee of the Alumni, who had been appointed at a meeting of the Alumni held in Boston in the Fall of 1891 to take measures to provide a suitable field for athletic sports. Plans were made by the Committee for the proper drainage and levelling of the field, for laying out the grounds and tracks, for the erection of a grand-stand, and for the enclosure of the field by a high fence. The Alumni at the various centres contributed an amount sufficient to carry out these plans; in the Fall of 1893 the field was set apart for Athletic Sports.

No. 17 THE TOWER

THE WHEELOCK

No. 19, The Wheelock (Hotel), erected on the site of the old hotel known as "The Dartmouth," which was destroyed by fire in 1887. The land was purchased and the building erected by the Trustees, but the hotel is leased under restrictions to outside parties.

THE MARY HITCHCOCK MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

No. 20, The Mary Hitchcock Memorial Hospital. The Hospital is not a College building, but is so intimately related both to the Medical School and the College that it is given a place among the College buildings. The building was begun in 1890 and completed in 1893, a memorial from Mr. Hiram Hitchcock to his wife, who died in 1887. The Hospital consists of a central pavilion with private rooms attached, two wings, the east containing the ward for men, the west, the ward for women, and a large operating amphitheatre in the rear; the Hospital is very complete in its appointments and has accommodations for about forty patients.

No. 19 THE WHEELOCK

THE MARY HITCHCOCK MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

WATER SYSTEM

Nos. 21 and 22, Water System, 1893 (Reservoir), and Central Heating Plant, 1898 (Power House).

The growth of the College had at this time become so well assured that it seemed necessary to take into consideration its development as a business plant; the essential requisites of its expansion on the material side were an abundant supply of water for dormitory and laboratory uses and for protection against fire, and a sufficient and steady source of heat for all the College buildings; incidentally it was found advisable to reconstruct and enlarge the system of sewerage, and to make provision for the manufacture of electricity both for light and power, should the manufacture of it prove to be more economical than its purchase. This system of improvements, begun in the Fall of 1893 with a full supply of water, was not completed until the Central Heating Plant went into operation in the Fall of 1898.

The two pictures illustrating these improvements are brought together because they are parts of a common plan, though separated in construction by a period of five years. For over seventy years the village of Hanover had been supplied with water of remarkable purity drawn from springs through what was known as an aqueduct system; this system is still in use for domestic purposes. With a view to securing an adequate supply of water for all purposes, the College and the precinct united in forming the Hanover Water Works Company, the College furnishing $25,000, the precinct $20,000, and $20,000 more was bonded. A reservoir covering thirty-three acres was constructed in a basin among the hills nearly three miles to the northeast of the College; the reservoir is one hundred and fifty-five feet above the village, and affords a pressure of sixty-five pounds, sufficient for all hydrant purposes.

The Central Heating Plant consists of a boiler-house of brick, 110 feet long, 50 feet deep, and 19 feet high; thirty-two feet of the east end is designed for a dynamo-room; west of the boiler-room are the coal-pockets, 45 by 50 feet, and 16 feet deep, with a capacity for eight hundred tons, and so constructed that coal-wagons can be emptied directly from above. At present there are installed six horizontal tubular boilers of one hundred and twenty-five horse power each; from the boiler-house run three lines of underground main pipe having a total length of forty-five hundred feet, and with each is connected a return pipe for the condensed steam. The amount of radiating surface in the eighteen buildings connected with the plant is forty-five thousand square feet, of which over ten thousand is indirect radiation (two more large buildings are soon to be added). The main pipes are of such capacity and so well protected from loss of heat by radiation that the steam pressure is inappreciably reduced at the farthest point, more than two thousand feet from the boiler-house. The efficiency and economy of the system have been satisfactorily demonstrated for the past two seasons.

No. 21 WATER SYSTEM — RESERVOIR

No. 22 CENTRAL HEATING PLANT — POWER HOUSE

SANBORN HOUSE AND CROSBY HOUSE

Nos. 23 and 24, Sanborn House, 1894, and Crosby House, 1896. It was the aim of the Trustees, in reconstructing and enlarging these houses, which were already in their possession, to preserve houses which were identified with the family history of the College and to offer attractive homes to the students. The Sanborn House accommodates fifty students, and Crosby House forty-five.

No. 23 SANBORN HOUSE

No. 24 CROSBY HOUSE

THE BUTTERFIELD MUSEUM

No. 25, The Butterfield Museum, erected according to the conditions of the bequest of Ralph Butterfield, M.D., of Kansas City, Mo., of the class of 1839, which provided for a building to be devoted to "the purpose of keeping, preserving, and exhibiting specimens illustrating the branches of paleontology, archæology, ethnology, and other kindred subjects." It is at present used for the purposes specified in the bequest, including under kindred subjects the departments of Geology, Zoölogy, and Botany. Butterfield is built in the style of the Italian Renaissance, of granite and Roman brick, with copper roof, 145 feet in length and 55 in depth, three stories in height with a basement; it is so located and designed as to form the central building of a quadrangle, of which the College Church and Memorial Hall will occupy the corners, facing the Campus.

CHANDLER BUILDING

No. 26, Chandler Building, reconstructed and enlarged from Moor Hall (see No. 7) through the bequest of the late Frank Willis Daniels, class of 1868. Through this enlargement the capacity of the building has been more than doubled, affording adequate facilities for the departments of Mathematics, Graphics, and Engineering.

No. 25 THE BUTTERFIELD MUSEUM

No. 26 CHANDLER BUILDING

RICHARDSON HALL

No. 27, Richardson Hall, a dormitory, 1897, standing to the northeast of Rollins Chapel, the first building on the terrace; it is built of Portland granite and red brick interspersed with "black-heads," and is supplied somewhat beyond the other dormitories with toilet-rooms and fireplaces; it accommodates fifty-six students. The building was named for the Hon. James B. Richardson, of Boston, in recognition of the fact that he was the first Trustee nominated under the present system of Alumni representation.

FAYERWEATHER HALL

No. 28, Fayerweather Hall, a dormitory, 1900, built in Colonial design, of red brick with granite trimmings, and located about one hundred and forty feet in the rear of Dartmouth Hall. The building is 120 feet in length, with a depth of 52 feet, and three stories in height with a basement. It is divided by brick walls into three sections, and contains an unusual number of single rooms. It accommodates eighty-one students. The dormitory takes its name from Mr. Daniel D. Fayerweather, of New York, and represents a part of his bequest to the College.

No. 27 RICHARDSON HALL

WILDER HALL

No. 29, Wilder Hall (Physical Laboratory), erected in 1899 from funds given by Mr. Charles T. Wilder, of Olcott (now Wilder), Vt., for the department of Physics. The building is 107 feet long by 52 in depth, with a lecture-room projection in the rear. The laboratories and recitation-rooms occupy three floors and a basement. The basement is to be devoted to workshop, dynamo-room, magnetic and electrical laboratories, storage-battery room, and a room for constant-temperature experiments. The first floor contains two large recitation-rooms, the private offices of the instructors, a lecture-room in the extension having a seating capacity for two hundred and forty persons, with a room for apparatus adjoining. The main laboratory occupies a section of the second and third floors, and the remainder of these floors is divided into laboratories for advanced work in acoustics, optics, and electricity; photographic and photometric laboratories and a concave-grating room are included. The entire building is heated by steam (direct and indirect radiation), provided with electric lights, wired on the conduit system for power circuits, supplied with gas, and piped for air blasts and water supply. The building is located near the Observatory, allowing the departments of Physics and Astronomy to work in conjunction.

THE TERRACE

No. 30, The Terrace, showing the front of Wilder, a corner of Richardson, the north side of Wentworth, and Rollins Chapel. The view is taken from a point near the Medical School Building, and illustrates one of the plans carried out in the more recent grouping of buildings. It is in general the design of the Trustees to leave the old College buildings undisturbed, to make Wentworth Street, at the north end of the Campus, the base of the future extension of the College, filling in the quadrangle to which reference has been made with buildings of more general use, like the Butterfield Museum or Memorial Hall, and to build to the north on Main or College Streets as the needs of the College may demand and as property may be acquired.

The College Park, consisting of about thirty acres, and now thickly shaded by the trees sent from Northern Europe by Chief Justice Joel Parker, will be held so far as possible as a reservation.